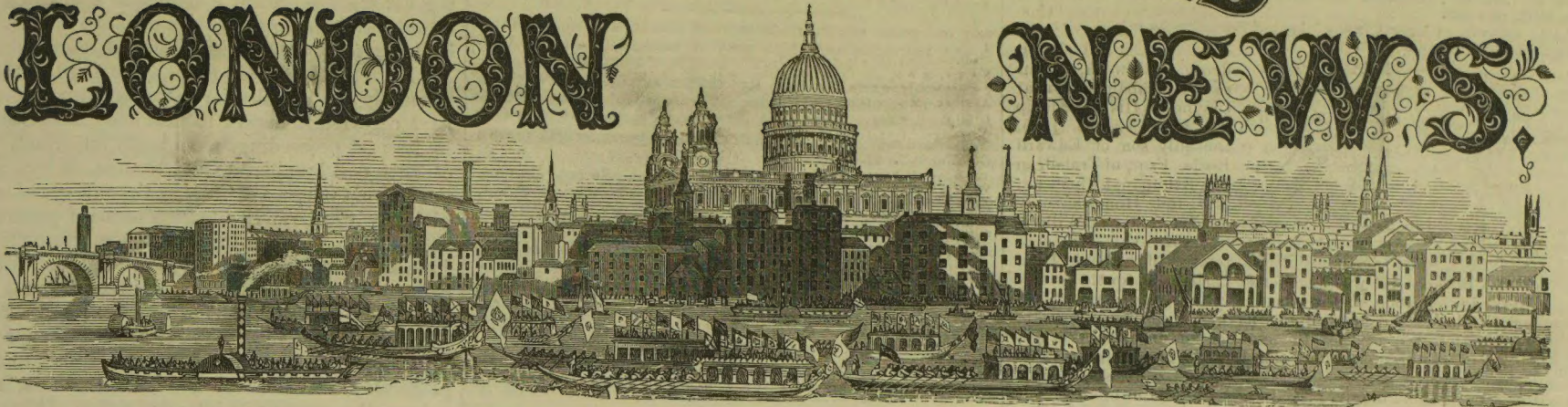


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1832.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



"EVE." BY W. BOUGUEREAU.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Portman Cottage, Mistrion, Crewkerne, the wife of Henry S. Edwards, Esq., of a son.

On Aug. 29, at Mirzapur, N.W.P. India, the wife of W. Duthoit, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

On the 15th ult., at Staten Island, New York, the wife of Henry A. Tuzo, M.D., of a son.

On the 11th ult., at Laguna, in the Island of Teneriffe, the wife of John Howard Edwards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th ult., at Moscow, by the Rev. R. G. Penny, Yousef Ivanovitch Aldadonoff, of St. Petersburg, of the Russian Imperial Ministry, to Mary, fifth daughter of the late Preston Wallis, Esq., of St. Petrocks, Bodmin, Cornwall.

On the 12th ult., at Ghent, Belgium, after the ceremony at the Town-hall, before Count Charles de Kerchove de Denterghem, Burgomaster of Ghent, at the English chapel, by the Rev. F. W. Vernon, M.A., and at the R.C. Church of St. Ann, by the Rev. Victor Hulin, Alphonse Marie Napoleon Prayon, Dr. jur., barrister-at-law, eldest son of A. Prayon de Pauw, President of the Tribunal de Commerce and Consul of Germany, to Ellen, Baroness van Zuylen van Nyevelt de Gaesebeke, second surviving daughter of the late Elphège Richard, Baron van Zuylen van Nyevelt de Gaesebeke, in life officer of the Royal Belgian Navy.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Dover, after five months' illness, Flora, youngest surviving daughter of the late Alexander Macdonald, Esq., of Hyde-park-street.

On the 23rd ult., at Edith Villas, Fulham, Marionette Charlotte, wife of the Rev. S. B. Byers, daughter of the late John Harvey, formerly of Rio Janeiro.

On the 18th ult., at Aldershot, Norman R. Macleod, son of Colonel Roderick Macleod, commanding 21st Hussars, aged 18.

On the 26th ult., at Park-street, Selby, Preston Seaton Esq., late of West Bridge, near Pontefract, aged 70.

On the 26th ult., at Stoke Newington, of apoplexy, Eliza, widow of the late Robert Suttaby, Esq., aged 65.

On the 27th ult., at Althorp Lodge, Garratt-lane, Tooting, Thomas Griffiths, Esq., formerly of West-square and London-road, S.E., in his 76th year. Much respected.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 10.

[SUNDAY, OCT. 4.]		International Gun and Polo Club at Brighton.	
Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.		University College, Opening of the Session of the Faculty of Science.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. E. H. Blyth, Vicar of Hamersmith; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich.		TUESDAY, OCT. 6.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.		Church Congress at Brighton opens (four days).	
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.		Lichfield Races, Autumn Meeting.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. J. S. Perowne.		WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen (reopening after restoration).		Northampton Ornithological Show.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m. fungus show opens.	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouvier, Incumbent.		Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Sanders on the Appendix-laria).	
MONDAY, OCT. 5.		Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.	
Society of Engineers, 7.30 (Mr. P. F. Nursey on Mechanical Pudding).		Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.	
Royal School of Mines, Courses of Lectures begin (Professor Frankland on Mineral Chemistry, Professor Huxley on Biology, Professor F. Guthrie on Physics).		THURSDAY, OCT. 8.	
		Northampton Ornithological Show.	
		FRIDAY, OCT. 9.	
		Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
		SATURDAY, OCT. 10.	
		New moon, 11.2 a.m.	
		Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.	
		Eclipse of the sun, visible at Greenwich, begins 9.2 a.m., ends 11.15 a.m.	
		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.	
		London Athletic Club at Lillie-bridge.	
		Thames Sailing Club, match.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 4 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.				
September	Inches.	°	"	"	0 to 10	"	"			Miles.	In.
23	29.926	55.7	55.1	98	9	48.1	63.3	S. E. ENE. NE.	110	0.55	
24	30.166	58.4	55.0	89	9	50.8	60.3	NE. SW.	150	0.00	
25	30.211	62.5	54.2	76	4	53.2	75.1	SW.	144	0.00	
26	30.137	60.3	54.5	82	2	48.1	75.8	SW. S.	67	0.00	
27	29.946	57.6	53.7	88	—	47.2	75.8	S. S.W.	111	0.00	
28	29.771	59.7	54.5	84	6	61.7	68.8	SSW. S.	332	0.00	
29	29.711	59.2	50.6	75	8	67.9	66.8	SSW. SW.	265	0.26	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.953	30.148	30.242	30.195	29.989	29.831	29.687
Temperature of Air	55.8°	59.3°	64.9°	63.2°	67.7°	63.0°	61.7°
Temperature of Evaporation	55.0°	58.4°	60.9°	59.3°	56.4°	59.9°	56.4°
Direction of Wind	E.	W.S.W.	SW.	SW.	S.	SW.	SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 17	9 10	10 8	10 50	11 27	12 0	1 53

CRYSTAL PALACE CALENDAR for WEEK ending OCT. 10, 1874.

MONDAY, Oct. 5.—Fête in aid of Hospital Saturday Fund, Dramatic Performances, Balloon Ascent, Assault of Arms, Great Fountains, Athletic Sports, Concert, &c.
TUESDAY, Oct. 6.—Dramatic Performances, "One Touch of Nature" and "Goose with Golden Eggs"—Messrs. J. Clarke, Maclean, Temple, and Miss Furlado.
THURSDAY, Oct. 8.—Great Firework Display; Dramatic Performances by Mr. J. Clarke, Miss Furlado, &c.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.—First Winter Concert—Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley. Pianist—Mr. Franklin Taylor.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Immense success of "Richard Coeur de Lion." Every Evening at Seven, NOBODY IN LONDON. At 7.45, RICHARD COEUR DE LION—Mr. James Anderson, Messrs. H. Sinclair, W. Terrie, and Mr. Cranwick; Miss Wallis and Miss Bessie King. To conclude with HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE—P. Evans and Troupe. Prices from 6d. to 25s. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Box Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. BUCKSTONE begins to announce that his regular season will commence on SATURDAY, OCT. 10, on which occasion Mr. SOTHERN (after an absence of three years in America) will reappear in his Original Character of LORD DUNDREARY. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe. Box Plan now open.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. Every Evening at Eight, THE BELLS. Melba, Mr. Henry Irving, Messrs. Conway, Carter, Beveridge, Tamping, Miss St. Ange, and Miss Baumgartner. Rehearsal at 7.30, with THE DUMB BELLE. Concluding with (at Ten) the farce of FISH OUT OF WATER—Mr. Compton. Doors open at Seven. Box Office open Ten till Five. Due notice will be given of the production of "Hamlet."

THE TWO ORPHANS. most enthusiastically received by crowded houses, commences at 7.30, terminates at 11. Every Evening, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. HAL O' THE WYND, New Drama, founded on Sir Walter Scott's Novel, "The Fair Maid of Perth." Immense success. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. Every Evening at Seven o'clock.

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MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S PIANOFORTE CONCERT

(by kind permission) at 26, PORTLAND-PLACE, OCT. 30 (Friday), at Three o'clock. Programmes and Tickets, Half a Guinea each (not transferable), to be had only of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 36, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Success is the great criterion

of the merits of a public entertainment, and this fact is exemplified by the crowds that avail themselves of HAMILTON'S delightful EXCURSIONS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. Prices 3s., 2s., 1s., and 6d.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine,

Welsh, &c.—EXHIBITION, including Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874, NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

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WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

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THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

TWO COURSES OF LECTURES ON GEOLOGICAL

MINERALOGY will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, by Professor TENNANT, to which the Public are admitted on paying the College Fees. One Course is given on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten o'clock, commencing Wednesday, Oct. 7, and terminating at Easter, 1875. The other Course is given on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine, commencing Oct. 8. The Lectures are illustrated by a very extensive Collection of Specimens.

Practical Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology is given by Professor Tennant, F.G.S., at his Residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

Once more France attracts the special attention, not of her own citizens merely, but of the civilised world. She is working on towards an issue which, whether for weal or woe, deeply interests surrounding peoples. Every event which indicates either to herself or to them the direction in which she is advancing in the reconstitution of her civil government assumes just now unwonted importance. She is amongst the foremost of European States. What happens to her sensibly affects the political experience of all her neighbours. The general laws by which her political orbit is governed are at the present moment undetermined. She cannot move in this path or that without to some extent altering, perhaps

perturbing, the condition of Europe. Her direct influence upon the politics of the Old World is not what it was. Her indirect influence upon the springs of public opinion, and, through it, upon the tranquillity of Europe, is incalculable. Little things, therefore, affecting her welfare present a more than ordinary significance to onlooking nations. Hence the deep interest which has been excited by the recent Maine-et-Loire election.

It cannot be denied that the elections to the National Assembly at Versailles for filling up casual vacancies that have occurred in regard to that body have been rendered by its past proceedings abnormally important. In a day of profound humiliation and trouble, it was elected for the express purpose of staying the ravages of war and of giving political validity to such terms of peace as it might be able to obtain. It was the representative of the French nation for this purpose, and received from its constituency authority to speak in its name. Only by a series of inferences not obvious at the time to the electors, could it justify its assumption of supreme power, legislative and executive, for the re-settlement of the political government of France. It chose, however, to enlarge the scope of its intended action. It has attempted once and again, but unsuccessfully attempted, to mould the form of those fundamental institutions by which France was to be ruled through successive generations. The result has been disappointing to all parties. Everything relating to the political constitution of the country continues to be as provisional in its character as it was when the National Assembly first met at Bordeaux. The Republican régime which then existed has not received the sanction of the national representatives. The principle of Monarchy, preferred and accepted by a majority, has not been embodied in legislation, chiefly because those who are attached to it cannot agree as to the Royal personage or family to whom it shall apply. Just lately the partisans of Imperialism have boldly advocated a revival of that system, while Republicanism, which at present is the nominal form of the government of France, has sought to organise and perpetuate itself as the most suitable mechanism for the future government of the country.

As our readers are well aware, strange oscillations have taken place, or, at any rate, have seemed to take place, in public opinion and feeling with respect to these high matters. The casual elections which, from time to time, the law has rendered necessary, have been decided mainly in favour of Republicanism. An exception here and there has served only to confirm the rule. We must not, however, misinterpret the facts of the case. They scarcely stand for a conclusion so wide as that which at first sight they would seem to cover. The electors of France—and we must bear in mind that universal suffrage is the basis of political authority in that country—cannot be safely assumed to have become intellectually favourable to a Republican form of their political institutions. In the abstract, a vast majority of the people would probably have supported Monarchy in one or another of its outward shapes. But Republicanism, nominally, at all events, exists. It may be said to be in occupation of the ground. It has been responsible for the guidance of public affairs, first under the presidency of M. Thiers, since then under that of Marshal MacMahon, ever since the fall of the Empire. It has done much to remove the traces of the late war. It has stamped out subversive combinations. It has extended the protection of law in regard to life and property to all parties. It has revived the drooping spirits of the French people. It has evoked their confidence. It has maintained their international credit and influence. There is no sufficient practical reason for setting it aside. It is capable of being organised for permanent action. It is evidently adapted to the present temper and wants of the people of France. The substitution for it of another form, even supposing that it were a higher one, is not likely to be effected without a violent struggle. Democracy may be safely guided where without danger it cannot be resisted. This seems to be the prevailing sentiment of the French people. It has been accurately interpreted by M. Thiers. "You cannot found Monarchy. Go and found the Republic, and let it be frank and sincere."

Well, the election for Maine-et-Loire last Sunday turned upon this pivot. It was a second ballot. The first election, taken a fortnight before, was indecisive, although it placed the Republican candidate far ahead of the two other candidates, one of whom represented Bonapartism and the other the Septennate. But the highest candidate on the list, not having obtained an absolute majority of the whole number of voters taking part in the election, was compelled by law to submit to a second trial. It was a crucial one for Republicanism. The department in which it took place had not until now disclosed any leaning towards Republican principles. There was an official candidate in the field, supported by a combination of both the previously competing parties, and backed by all the influence of the existing Administration. The Republican candidate, however, won his election by a majority of nearly 4000 votes. Personally he may be locally popular, but is not known far beyond the limits of his own department. Nevertheless, he has discredited the Septennate and has beaten Imperialism, even when both were leagued together against his success. No wonder that the Republicans of France have been highly encouraged by the issue of this election. There are some score or so of vacancies to be

filled up between this and next year. What if they should generally follow the lead which has been exhibited to them? It would probably solve the problem which, ever since the compulsory resignation of M. Thiers, has distracted the proceedings of the National Assembly, and has impeded the progressive development of the French nation. It is this which gives such unusual significance to the result of last Sunday's election.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the younger members of the Royal family, continue to sojourn in the Highlands.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral Castle for the Glassalt Shiel on Wednesday week. The Duke of Connaught visited the Queen at the Royal Lodge at the Glassalt yesterday (Friday) week, and remained to luncheon. Her Majesty returned to Balmoral on Saturday last. Sir Howard Elphinstone arrived and Major Pickard left the castle. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Archibald Campbell officiated.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught, has taken daily riding and driving exercise in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. The Duke of Connaught has had good sport both shooting and deerstalking.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived in attendance upon the Queen, and Lady Churchill has left Balmoral.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the family dinner party given on Tuesday by the King and Queen of Denmark at the Palace of Fredensborg, in celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the birthday of Princess Thyra. The Prince and the Crown Prince of Denmark left Copenhagen on Thursday for Stockholm.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the Grand Mastership of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in England.

The Prince and Princess have accepted the invitation of the Earl of Aylesford to visit his Lordship, at Packington Hall, near Coventry, early in November, when their Royal Highnesses will pay a visit to Birmingham.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh went to the Princess's Theatre on Saturday evening. The Duke left Buckingham Palace on Monday for Liverpool, returning to town on Thursday evening. An account of his Royal Highness's visit is given in another column. The Duchess of Edinburgh went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Monday evening.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria, travelling under the incognito title of Countess von Hohenems, returned to Steephill Castle, Ventnor, on Thursday week, from London. The ex-Queen of Naples, sister of the Empress, arrived at Steephill Castle, on Monday, on a visit to her Imperial Majesty.

The Empress and the ex-Queen of Naples were present, on Tuesday, at the Ventnor steeplechase. The cup given by the Empress for the Ventnor steeplechase was won by Beauty, a black mare belonging to Mr. T. Bungey, of the town, ridden by Mr. Weekes, a gentleman farmer in the Isle of Wight. The Empress herself presented the cup, and expressed her pleasure at its being won by a Ventnor horse.

The Empress, accompanied by the ex-Queen of Naples, has left the Isle of Wight on her return to Vienna.

The marriage of Mr. Murray Gladstone, cousin to the late Premier, with the Hon. Emily Wynn, second daughter of Lord Newborough, was celebrated at the Church of St. Seriol, Penmaenmawr, on Tuesday, by the Bishop of Bangor, the Rev. S. H. de Minto, and the Rev. David Jones. Marriages are announced to take place between Viscount Castlereagh, eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lady Theresa Talbot, eldest daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury; between the Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, second son of the late Bishop of Winchester, and Miss Connor, only daughter of the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight; and between Mr. Cyril Graham, youngest son of the late Sir Sandford Graham, Bart., of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, and Miss Louisa Hervey, daughter of the Rev. Lord Charles and Lady Harriet Hervey.

"EVE."

There seems to be an odd sort of attraction, for some French artists, in the idea of playing with the subject of Eve's temptation, by inventing little scenes where a woman or girl has something to do with an apple. M. Bouguereau has drawn a young person holding this fruit, and looking very much as though she doubted whether she ought to eat it. This may be intended for a jest, or for a moral lesson, but it is a very small one in either case, and scarcely worth the pains of telling it. Such value as the picture may have is rather in its representation of the natural and healthy grace of childhood. In this, and in that of other simple feminine figures, the painter is usually successful. One is slightly reminded, here, of the happy manner of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The engraving is copied from a photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co., of Paris, London, Berlin, the Hague, and New York.

THE SOUTHPORT AQUARIUM.

An outside view of the range of new buildings at Southport, on the Lancashire seacoast, lately erected for a promenaders' avilion, concert hall, winter garden, and marine aquarium, was given in our last. We now present an interior view of the aquarium, which was more particularly described and the contents of which also were partly enumerated. They comprise, as we remarked, one of the best collections yet exhibited of sea anemones and other zoophytes, besides many species of deep-sea fish (including the largest sea-perch ever caught); a great variety of crustaceans, and four or five seals, to which are soon to be added a collection of fresh-water fishes, most of the aquatic birds, some crocodiles, and other amphibious reptiles. There are twenty-seven tanks at the sides of the hall, which is lighted through their water and their glass roofs and fronts. The sharks' tank is 66ft. long by 14ft. broad and 8ft. deep. Other tanks are upon stands in the centre. The water is pumped up from below by two steam-engines. Mr. M. M. H. Read, the curator, has cause to be proud of his charge.

The unveiling of the statue of the fourth Marquis of Downshire (mentioned at page 327) has been followed by a similar ceremony in honour of another popular nobleman, the late Earl of Clancarty. The monument, which embodies the sentiments of the inhabitants of Ballinasloe and the adjoining districts, was inaugurated, on Tuesday, in presence of a numerous concourse. The statue is of bronze, standing seven feet high.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

When Echo was interrogated by the poet she very tersely answered, "Where?" Poor dear George Hodder, in a theatrical criticism, once described Echo as "answering in the affirmative" on the question of the merits of a certain actor; and the Irish diver who performed his aquatic feats in the presence of a Duchess declared that he had heard the Echo of her Grace's voice at a depth of a hundred and fifty feet in the sea, and that the resonance of her speech was to this effect: "The blagyard'll niver come up agin." On the whole, perhaps, it is not quite safe to pester Echo with questions. The nymph is plainspoken, and, if she be an Irish Echo, may return you highly embarrassing answers. For example, if I ask of these ECHOES OF THE WEEK when it was that I first ventured to grasp in this journal their fleeting utterances, they may reply that it was full fourteen years ago. If I inquire as to what has become of half the things I used to gossip about, they may reply, "Gone." "Fallen into the sere and yellow leaf." "Played out." When I seek to know where are half the friends I loved, the pitiless Echo may answer, "Dead." Nor should I advise you, after a lapse of fourteen years, to be too curious in making inquiries of that visible Echo which is presented by a looking-glass. You had a waist fourteen years ago; your hair was black or auburn; you still preserved some "illusions;" you wrote poetry in people's albums; you were not ashamed to lock a photographer's camera in the face; but now—

Vogue la galère! nevertheless. The galley must ride on, a very triumphant trireme, indeed; and one must needs continue to tug at the oar, for the boatswain, Time, walks very watchfully up and down the gangway, and his rattan spares no shoulders. The comrade who used to sit by you has fallen down from his bench somehow, so they have unchained him from the oar and thrown him overboard. But somebody else is accommodated with his fetters, and *vogue la galère!* The galley must be rowed, and there is never wanting a supply of gentlemen with iron collars round their necks to be comfortably clapped up 'tween decks, and made to row, *tant bien que mal*. I could not help thinking of these things somewhat sadly last Friday when I was bidden to a very touching *function*—I use the Spanish word because we have no English equivalent for it in the sense of a ceremony—in the Rotunda of Drury-Lane Theatre, where Sir Michael Costa was to unveil Malempré's noble life-sized statue of the late Michael William Balfe. It is nine years since I saw that amiable and gifted man in Madrid. He seemed very hale and happy and prosperous, then. He was surrounded by all that affluence and affection could bestow at the house of the grandee of Spain who was the consort of Balfe's fascinating and charming daughter. Over all that bright scene the dark shade of a cypress is now drawn. Yet does the stern poetic moralist who warns us that "the glories of our birth and state are shadows, not substantial things;" that "there is no armour against Fate;" that "sceptre and crown must tumble down, and in the earth be equal made, with the poor crooked scythe and spade"—that grim philosopher bids us hopefully and joyfully remember that

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

They blossomed very brightly indeed at Drury Lane on Friday. They have blossomed in the universal recognition and applause with which there is now acclaimed a brilliant composer, in whom his countrymen think that they descry something of the quaint fancy and freedom of those old lyrists whose delightful melodies continue to rescue from deserved abhorrence the rascally libretto of "The Beggar's Opera," and shine there, like diamonds of the purest water, in a besmirched setting—something of the dramatic force and rhythm of Purcell; something of the symmetry and elegance of Arne; something of the sweetness and tenderness of Charles Dibdin; something of the exquisitely refined melodiousness of Henry Bishop: but the whole strengthened and ennobled by that culture which sedulous study of the great masters of Italy and Germany alone can give. Ere the statue was unveiled, a most interesting and sympathetic address was delivered by Mr. C. L. Gruneisen, than whom as a distinguished scholar and critic none had a better right to be heard within those walls. Sir Michael, too, in disclosing the effigy, did his spitting well, but somewhat too gently, since he spake not at all. But is not silence golden?

I said that it was nine years ago since I met Balfe at Madrid; but nearly forty years have passed since I first remember him, and since I played with his children. Do you recollect the production of "The Maid of Artois" at the T. R. D. L., and that wonderful desert scene, with the incomparable Malibran, dying as she only could die, operatically? Alas! poor lady; she died much more realistically soon afterwards. Do you remember "The Light of Other Days," and Gilbert & Beckett's wickedly waggish parody upon it?

The Coat of Other Days has faded,
And all its gloss is past,
Since dust with little specks has shaded
The nap too fine to last.

The furore excited by the "Light of Other Days," by the singing of Malibran, and Templeton, and Henry Phillips, seems to me as a thing of yesterday; but it is so long ago that no susceptibilities can be wounded, now, if I recount a small anecdote current respecting Malibran's dying scene in the Desert. Whether she dies altogether or is timeously rescued, I really cannot recollect, for the libretto of the "Maid of Artois" always gets mixed up in my head with the story of "Manon Lescaut;" but I know that the delightful Marie Garcia, prone and panting on the torrid sand, used to drag herself along convulsively till she encountered a piece of scenery representing a jagged rock or something of that kind. After that her singing would become more swanlike than ever. It was whispered in "musical circles" that behind that jagged rock of painted canvas there was placed, every evening, by a careful attendant, a pot of half-and-half, from which the cantatrice was accustomed to take a good, strong, honest pull. Why not? Some cantatrici sing on egged sherry, others on barley-water; pantomimists tumble on water-gruel; Pitt and Sheridan orated on port wine, and Mrs. Siddons declaimed Belvidera on lemons. Napoleon III. fought Solferino on a stick of chocolate and seventy-five cigarettes. At Sedan I am afraid he took something that disagreed with him.

"The old animosity between Shiaah and Sunni is as bitter as ever; Babyism does not portend to obtain, even in Persia, the status of Sufism; and both Babys and Wahabbis regard Shiaahs and Sunnis alike as akin to polytheists." How do you feel after that statement? Are you a Baby? Are you used to look on the "Sunni" side of things. Did you ever send your wife to the Wahabbis? I confess that I felt bewildered, not to say appalled, when I read the above announcement in a letter communicated to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by a contributor signing himself "G. P. B.," but who beneath those initials thinly veils the names of a distinguished traveller and Oriental scholar. When Mr. Sothorn—whose return to the metropolis is, I am glad to hear, imminent—comes back to London to delight us all again in "Lord Dundreary,"

I should very much like to pose him with this passage about the Shiaahs and the Sunnis, the Babys and the Wahabbis, and especially about the status of Sufism. Mr. Sothorn's Dundrearyan commentary on "G. P. B.'s" proflusion might be possibly to the effect that it was one of those things which no fellow could understand. Carefully perused, however, it will be apparent that the communication to the *Pall Mall* treats of that mysterious "Muslim revival," which, with many curious rumblings and upheavings, is making itself dimly heard and vaguely felt in the far East. Something incomprehensible to the *gaiour*—I beg "G. P. B.'s" pardon—the "ghiaur" mind is going on in Islam. At Stamboul the Sultan Abdul-Aziz is "reviving" Mohammedanism by instructing his zapties, or policemen, to "run in" the faithful who do not say their prayers five times a day; and certain quarters of Constantinople are being purged of polytheistic contagion by the forcible expulsion therefrom of all Christian ghiaurs! Then the Cossacks of the Oural, who are very orthodox Muslim indeed, are in revolt against the authority of the Czar—than whom there cannot be, from a different point of view, a more orthodox Sovereign, and who may prove his orthodoxy by such arguments as "blows and knocks;" and altogether Islam seems to be in a simmering condition, threatening ultimate ebullition, which, it is to be hoped, will not be of the lotus-flower, Chupattee-Cawnpore-Delhi kind. Who knows? Nana Sahib, it is whispered, is not dead, but is lying *perdu* as a dervish somewhere in Nepal. The miscreant may reappear some day, as they of old did out of the tombs, "exceeding fierce." As the first warning note of what may prove a tremendous performance of that very startling drama "the Eastern Question," G. P. B.'s letter should be preserved.

The mention of Russia reminds me that the energetic and enthusiastic naturalist, Mr. Henry Lee, of *Land and Water*, has succeeded in obtaining from the Caspian Sea, via the rivers Volga and Neva, St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, and Horselydown, a consignment of nine fine young sterlet, which are now "feeding freely," Mr. Lee says, in tank No. 12 of the Brighton aquarium. They had need to have good appetites, since during their 1400 miles' journey from Kasan to St. Petersburg, and thence to England, they had had no refreshment beyond the water in their tank. But what use, English pisciculturists may ask, is a sterlet? Mr. Lee and Mr. Frank Buckland will, no doubt, tell us all about the illustrious stranger this week. Meanwhile, it may be hinted that the sterlet is a hardy, cartilaginous fish; that he is a member of the royal sturgeon family; that his flesh somewhat resembles in taste that of veal; and that by the Russians he is esteemed delicious eating. In the restaurants of St. Petersburg fabulous prices are charged for sterlet, and the fish—stuffed, garnished, and broiled—will cost you about seventy-five copecks a mouthful; but if the sumptuous denizen of the Volga can be acclimatised among us, he will, doubtless, be retailed at a rate as reasonable as Billingsgate will permit. Mr. Frank Buckland yet hopes to give us salmon at sixpence a pound. When that desirable consummation arrives, we may hope to be able to purchase sterlet at twopence a slice. Meanwhile, dear Madam, soles are half a crown a pair, and oysters for cooking are eighteenpence a dozen. Fourteen years ago these bivalves, for "saucy" purposes, could be obtained for sixpence a dozen. The fish trade has always been to me as great a mystery as Mahamudanism.

And, at a good old age, poor "Inspector Bucket" is dead. The public, at least, always insisted on identifying Mr. Charles Frederick Field, late Chief Inspector of the Detective Department of the Metropolitan Police, with the wary officer who, in "Bleak House," so deftly hunts down the assassin of Mr. Tulkinghorne. Mr. Field died on Sunday last, at his house in Chelsea, and will be interred, this present Friday, at Brompton Cemetery. He had been, I believe, originally one of the old Bow-street Runners, or "Robin Redbreasts," popularly so termed from the scarlet vests they habitually wore with their buckskins, their topboots, and their broad-brimmed, low-crowned white hats. Of such were those far-famed runners, Townsend and Ruthven, Lavender and Smithers, all of whom, save the first, the astute police officer just deceased could remember very well; and I have heard Mr. Field relate with graphic vigour and great dramatic effect the story of the arrest (by Ruthven, I think) of Thurtell, the murderer of Mr. Wear. It was at an hotel in the Haymarket that the miscreant was taken. He was in bed, and had ordered "a dish of tea." The Bow-street runner crept up stairs behind the chambermaid with the tea, entered the room on all-fours, and, as Thurtell sat up in bed, hung himself on the murderer—as Mr. Field phrased it—"like a cartload of bricks." Touching the "Bucket" episode in Mr. Field's career, I may just mention that the first time I ever met him was at one of Mr. Dickens's *Household Words* dinners, in the well-remembered editorial room with the bow window in Wellington-street in which W. H. Russell, LL.D., now sits enthroned as editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. That must have been about 1853. Mr. Dickens was certainly very partial to the Inspector—a partiality not to be wondered at, since C. F. Field was a very worthy soul, straightforward and outspoken, and full of humorous anecdote. Still, the great novelist never favoured the hypothesis that Field had sat for the portrait of Inspector Bucket; and he was sorely irritated by a stupid report which crept into the newspapers to the effect that he had presented a "testimonial," in the shape of a diamond ring, to his friend from Scotland-yard. The irritation I was enabled, in a sufficiently amusing form, to notice. It was the frequent wont of Mr. Dickens to interpolate little bits of his own writing—and rare tit-bits they were sometimes—in the articles of his younger contributors, when he read them in proof. Thus, conning an article in which I had been discoursing of the absurd canards often circulated by people who know more about us than we know ourselves, I came upon this interpolation—"or that I had presented a gold snuffbox to the beadle of St. Clement Danes." Inspector Bucket was evidently the beadle meant by my editor.

G. A. S.

Mr. P. Le Page Renouf, who explained to a party of Oriental scholars a number of Egyptian papyri and other objects in the British Museum, was incorrectly styled, in our last Number, a Professor of the Roman Catholic College at Stonyhurst. He is one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and was, we learn, never at Stonyhurst College.

Lord Selborne, on Wednesday, distributed the prizes won at the Oxford Local Examinations at Manchester, and in doing so spoke in favour of the work of the Endowed Schools Commission, advocated the teaching of the classics, and referred with approval to the steps that have been taken to improve female education and to promote knowledge generally.

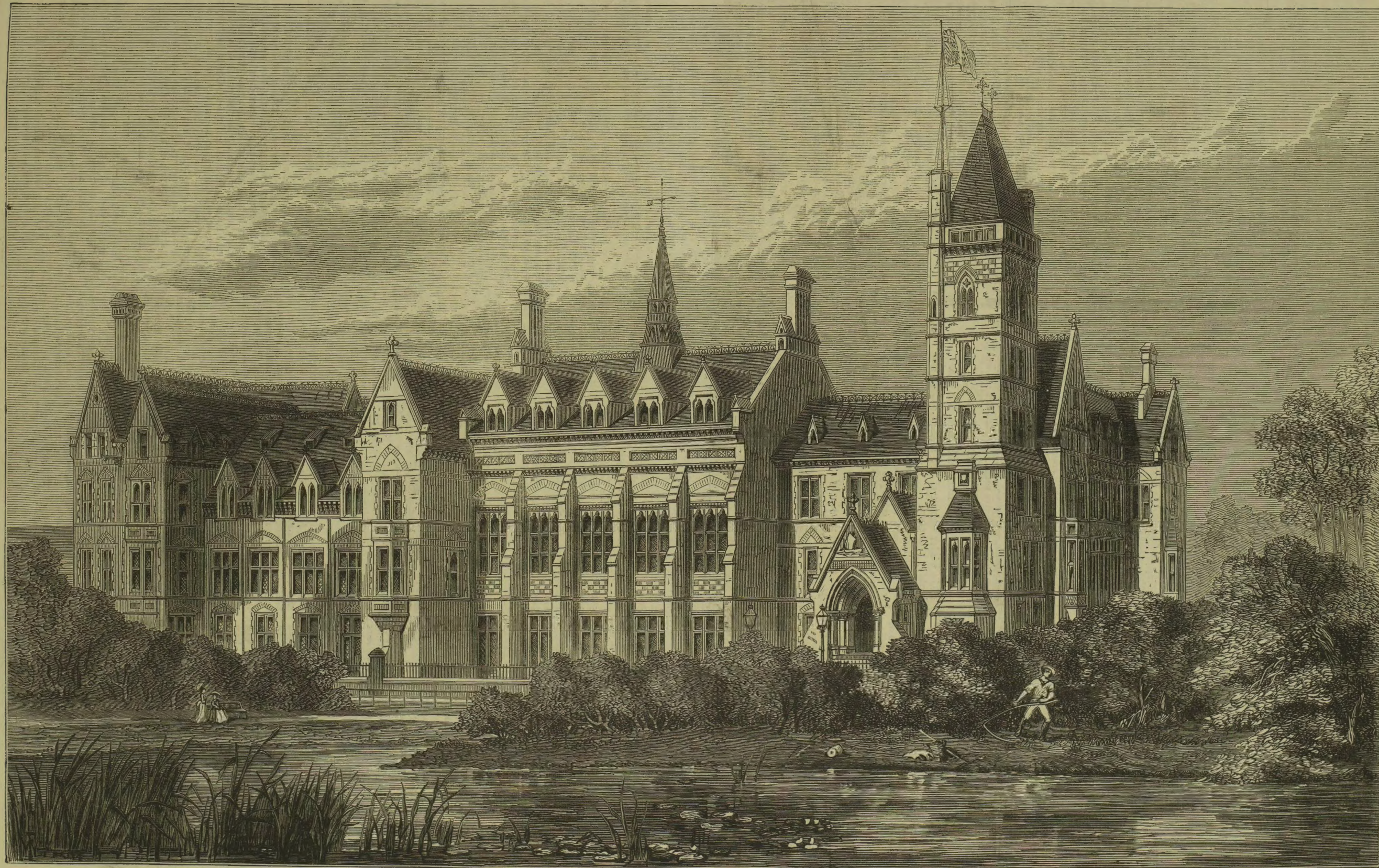
The new Roman Catholic church of "Our Lady and St. Philip" at Arundel, lately erected by the Duke of Norfolk, was the subject of an illustration on the 19th ult. It should have been mentioned that the whole of the stone carvings, except a few figures and medallions added later, were executed by Mr. W. Williamson, of Campbell-road, Bow, from designs prepared by him and approved by the Duke and by Mr. Hanson, the architect.



NEWSHAM HOUSE, OCCUPIED BY THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH DURING HIS VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.



THE AQUARIUM AT THE SOUTHPORT PAVILION.



THE SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE, LIVERPOOL, OPENED BY THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT LIVERPOOL.

The visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Liverpool, for the combined purposes of attending the Liverpool Musical Festival, opening the new building of the Seamen's Orphanage, and laying the foundation-stone of the Art-Gallery, has occupied several days of this week. He arrived there on Monday, at one o'clock, by a special train from London. At the Lime-street station he was received by the Mayor, Mr. A. B. Walker, who has munificently endowed the town with the building of the Art-Gallery, at a cost of £20,000. His Royal Highness was attended by Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville and Captain Haig, R.N. With the Mayor were the borough members, Lord Sandon, M.P., and Mr. Torr, M.P., Mr. C. Turner, M.P., and many gentlemen holding official positions, or members of the Corporation. The Duke of Edinburgh entered a carriage with the Mayor, and was conducted to the Townhall through Lime-street, Parker-street, and Lord-street, with an escort of the 12th Lancers. In the Townhall dining-room a luncheon was provided for his Royal Highness and thirty other guests. He was led, immediately afterwards, into a hall where a chair of state was placed for him upon a raised floor; and there he was seated to hear the Town Clerk read a civic address of welcome. To this he made a suitable reply, and soon descended to re-enter a carriage for the site of the projected Walker Art-Gallery, which adjoins the Free Library and Museum, close to St. George's Hall.

Upon this ground, between three and four in the afternoon, several thousand spectators of the foundation-stone ceremony were assembled. A grand stand afforded seats to a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The guard of honour was furnished by the 19th Regiment, with its band. The Archbishop of York, instead of the Bishop of Chester, who was ill, opened the proceedings with a special prayer. The Mayor of Liverpool then addressed his Royal Highness, thanked him for coming again to the town, and invited him to lay the first stone of the Art-Gallery. His Worship referred to the Free Library, a noble gift of the late Sir William Brown, and to the gift also of the Mayer Collection, as instances of what had been done by individual townsmen in this way. The Duke of Edinburgh, in his reply, acknowledged the present act of liberality on the part of Mr. Walker, and hoped that the people of Liverpool would be improved by the culture of their taste in an Art-Gallery. His Royal Highness then laid the corner-stone with a beautiful silver trowel.

We give an illustration of this trowel, made by Mr. Paris, of Lord-street. It is of silver gilt, elaborately chased and set with jewels. Upon the upper portion of the blade the arms of the Duke are engraved, and beneath is the following inscription:—"Presented to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Walker Art-Gallery. 28th September, 1874." The outer edges of the blade are beautifully decorated with shells and seaweed; and at the base, where the handle is attached, are cornucopias, entwined with dolphins, representing the City of Plenty on a river. The handle is of oxidised silver, starting from a base in which jewels have been effectively introduced. It is surmounted with a very finely-executed figure of the Liver, standing upon the top of a ducal coronet, around the base of which a ring of jewels is introduced. On the reverse there is a perspective view of the Art-Gallery as it will appear when finished, surmounted with a figure representing the Genius of Liverpool. The trowel is inclosed in a very handsome case of navy-blue velvet, lined with blue satin.

From the foundation-stone laying of the Art-Gallery, his Royal Highness went to the Kensington parade-ground, to review the assembled Artillery and Rifle Volunteers, numbering 3500, under Colonel J. C. Jones. He was thence conducted to the residence prepared for him, as guest of the Liverpool Corporation. This was in Newsham House, the mansion in Newsham Park belonging to the town, and commonly occupied by the Judges during the Assizes. The house is shown in one of our illustrations. The Duke of Edinburgh went out, at seven o'clock in the evening, to dine with the Mayor and a company of nearly three hundred gentlemen at the Townhall. Among them were the Archbishop of York, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, M.P., Home Secretary, the Earl of Mar, Viscount Sandon, M.P., Sir Hardman Earle, Sir R. Gerard, and many persons of local distinction. His Royal Highness, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, made the following remarks:—

"As I am now in the midst of a great shipping community, I think you will excuse me if I allude to one matter which, perhaps, interests you all as much as it does me. I wish to refer to a matter which has been very prominently before the public during the past few years, great agitation having been created with regard to the safety of seamen, and of ships, and of property at sea. I may, perhaps, be allowed to say a word, first, for having been brought up a seaman myself, and in other respects being a most hearty sympathiser in the welfare of the British seaman, and also for having been connected with the Commission which was appointed by Parliament to inquire into these matters. I cannot pass this matter by in meeting with you this evening, and I feel I have got your sympathy with me in saying that the great point of the whole question is to look into the welfare of the seamen. I believe I may look around me, and I cannot see here—I am looking far and wide, in Liverpool, and cannot find—a man who would send his ship to sea in a condition that would not be seaworthy. I feel that the great thing to which we must all look is the bringing about in a seaman a feeling of respect for himself and a moral and physical confidence in himself. This cannot be done as long as the present system exists under which men are sent on board. How do they go on board? They don't know how they get on board. They get on board in any way. So long as the system of crimping and of advance-notes exists you will have no surety with reference to your ships as to how many of them may be lost before they have gone their first day's voyage. I consider this to be one of the most important points in the whole of the questions which have been brought before the Commission—that of bringing about a greater self-respect, a greater self-reliance, and a greater moral tone among the seamen who man our ships. I, moreover, may be excused if, as a Royal Naval officer, I suggest—and I think it is one of those points which is brought out pretty clearly in the report given by the Commission on Mr. Plimsoll's motion—a re-introduction of the system of carrying apprentices. I consider this a most vital point with regard to the merchant navy, and I think that a strong example has been given by the great success which has attended the bringing up of boys for the Royal Navy on board training-brigs and other training-ships. The Navy is now almost entirely fed from those training-ships, and I can assure you with the very best results. Bring the boys up; bring them forward in the profession. Start them; give them respectability. Trust in this, and I am sure you will find that there will be far less accidents at sea than there are at present in the commerce of the country. I am sure you will excuse my having detained you at this length, but these are my feelings. I hope that you will all feel, and I am sure that every person does feel, the same amount of interest as I have in the welfare of the British seaman."

The Musical Festival commenced at the Philharmonic Hall on Tuesday morning. The Duke of Edinburgh was present in a box specially prepared for him, and was cheered by the whole audience when he entered. The performances are noticed in our report of musical affairs this week. At the close of the oratorio his Royal Highness proceeded to Leasowe Castle, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, to pay a visit to Sir Edward Cust, who has for many years been on intimate terms with the Royal family. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board placed their steam-tender Alert at the disposal of his Royal Highness and party, accompanied by the Mayor of Liverpool. At Birkenhead the commissioners made a display of bunting on the landing-stage, and the approaches were neatly festooned with evergreens. The gangway and pathway to the carriages were covered with crimson cloth. There was a large gathering of spectators. The 1st Cheshire Engineer Volunteers were in attendance as a guard of honour. A Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from H.M.S. Caledonia, lying in the Mersey. When the Prince landed, the Volunteer band played the national anthem. His Royal Highness and party were received at the landing-stage by Sir Edward Cust and Mr. Aspinall, the chairman of the Birkenhead commissioners. On his way to the station, and thence through Birkenhead to Leasowe Castle, the Prince was heartily cheered. Lady Cust received his Royal Highness at the castle, where some of the county magistrates were invited to meet him at luncheon. After spending the afternoon here the Prince returned in the evening to Liverpool, where he had a private dinner party at Newsham House. On his way from Leasowe Castle to the ferry his Royal Highness called to pay a brief visit to his former tutor, the Rev. Mr. Jolly, of St. Mark's, Oxtou. The opening of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage, a handsome building newly erected in Newsham Park at a cost of £25,000, took place on Wednesday. The Duke of Edinburgh first attended the musical performances of that morning at the Philharmonic Hall. At the Seamen's Orphanage he was received by the chairman of the managing committee, Mr. Brocklebank, and by a large company of friends of the institution. We shall give some illustrations next week.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The winter session of the medical schools was opened, on Thursday afternoon.

The children of St. Thomas's Schools, Bethnal-green, have been entertained at Southend by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Means for their conveyance having been provided, the remainder of the expense was defrayed by her Ladyship, and an ample meal was supplied, so as to give the children of this crowded locality a most enjoyable treat.

At the first meeting of the Board of Works after the recess, held yesterday week, the works committee was directed to prepare a bill, to be introduced next Session, giving the board power to free ten bridges on the Thames from toll. Among the bridges named are Waterloo, Hammersmith, Putney, Lambeth, and Vauxhall.

The Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy, has presented to Colonel Taylor, M.P., the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a memorial from the inhabitants of the Royal precinct of the Savoy upon the subject of a new approach to the Thames Embankment from the Strand. The memorialists submit a plan for an approach in a direct line through Savoy-street.

At a meeting of the council of the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union recently held, it was unanimously resolved—"That this council desires to express its high appreciation of the generous gift of £172 19s. from Lord Rosebery, which will relieve them from the debt that has long interfered with the progress of the union; and that the best thanks of the council be tendered to Lord Rosebery accordingly."

The members of the London School Board held their meeting for the first time, on Wednesday, at the new buildings of the board, recently erected in the vicinity of the Temple Stairs, on the Thames Embankment. In opening the proceedings, Sir Charles Reed, the chairman, acknowledged the indebtedness of the board to the London Corporation, which for four years had placed the Council Chamber of the Guildhall at their disposal. A vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Mayor and civic authorities.

On Tuesday, being Michaelmas Day, a Common Hall was held at Guildhall to choose an Alderman to succeed Sir Andrew Lusk, M.P., the present Lord Mayor, whose term of office expires on Nov. 9. Mr. Alderman Stone, who stands next on the list of Aldermen, was unanimously chosen Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to Sir Andrew Lusk for the manner in which he has discharged his duties was passed, and ordered to be mounted and presented to him.—Mr. Alderman Ellis and Mr. James Shaw, the newly-elected Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, were on Monday sworn in at Guildhall. In the evening they were entertained at dinner, at the Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor.—Mr. William Blankley has been elected a Common Councilman for the ward of Cripplegate Within, in the room of Mr. H. E. Knight, elected Alderman; and Mr. Pannell represents the ward of Bassishaw, in the room of the late Mr. Deputy Heath.

In London 2216 births and 1137 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase in population, the births were 117, and the deaths so many as 227, below the average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in each of the four preceding weeks had been equal to 19 per 1000, declined last week to 17, a lower rate than has prevailed in any week since June, 1873. The 1137 deaths included 13 from measles, 75 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 14 from whooping-cough, 33 from different forms of fever, 29 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 172 deaths were referred, against 213 and 231 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which in the three previous weeks had been 68, 87, and 105, declined last week to 75, although they slightly exceeded the corrected weekly average. The 33 deaths referred to fever were 16 below the corrected weekly average, and included 7 certified as typhus, 17 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever; 4 fatal cases of fever occurred both in Bethnal-green and Southwark. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which in the nine preceding weeks had declined from 383 to 70, further fell last week to 29, and were so many as 86 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths of 4 infants or children were referred to choleraic diarrhoea, and the cause of the death of an upholsterer's assistant, aged forty-eight years, in Charlotte-street, Marylebone, was certified as "Algid cholera, three days."

Dr. Rutherford, Professor of Physiology at King's College, London, was on Monday elected to the chair of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 1.

The electoral struggle in the department of Maine-et-Loire, which was eventually decided on Sunday last by the victory of the Republican candidate, who polled 4000 more votes than his Septen-Orleanist adversary, has been the most important incident that has transpired in France since the famous debates on the dissolution of the Assembly, and M. Casimir-Périer's proposals for the definite establishment of the Republic. In 1871 the Royalists triumphed unaided in this department; but in 1874, in spite of all the support of the Imperialist party, they have signally failed to hold their own. Sixteen months ago they overthrew M. Thiers, and since that epoch they have governed France in despotic fashion, appointing all the functionaries of the State—préfets, sous-préfets, and mayors—maintaining the state of siege in no less than forty departments, muzzling the press, and doing their utmost to restrain and impede the free expression of universal suffrage. The result of their arbitrary sovereignty is that they have utterly failed to secure the election of a single protégé in any one of the twenty elections which have occurred since May 24, 1873. In seventeen instances the Republicans have gained the day; and in the other three the Bonapartist faction succeeded in obtaining the victory. On Sunday last M. Maillé, the Democratic nominee, was returned by 51,515 votes against 47,728 given to his rival, M. Bruas—figures which show that during the fortnight which intervened between the two polls the Republican cause gained 6156 fresh supporters, while the Orleans-Bonapartist coalition lost, on the contrary, 3935. It appears certain that the increase in the number of M. Maillé's adherents is due, not to the secession of any of the Bonapartist candidate's supporters, but rather to the voting of electors who did not take part in the poll of Sept. 13.

Now that this election, which for many weeks past had agitated the country, is decided, public attention is turning to the great battle which will be fought on Sunday next over the 1400 vacant general councillorships; and on this subject M. Gambetta has published a long letter in the *Republique Française*, maintaining that circumstances have made the coming struggle an essentially political one. He calls upon the electors to seize this opportunity of protesting against the incapacity of the Assembly and the blunders of the Government, and of expressing their determination to accept no other definite régime than the Republic. The ex-Dictator draws a vivid picture of the disorganised state of the national administration since May 24, 1873, and bitterly reproaches the Orleanists with their innumerable petty oppressions. All the conspiracies and intrigues of the Monarchists will fail, however, he says, to retard for long the establishment of the Republic. Alluding to the foreign policy of the Government, he describes it as undecided and incoherent, and concludes by complaining of the time that has been wasted in reorganising the military power of France. "Who knows," he exclaims, "whether with Europe in arms and ourselves surrounded by hatred and covetousness, time will be granted to us to repair the faults of the past and to enable us, if need be, to uphold the flag of the nation whom Europe has never ceased to admire?" The publication of this letter was followed by the departure of the ex-Dictator, with a few friends, for the department of the Alps Maritimes, where he possesses considerable influence, and which on the 18th inst. will be called upon, like the Pas-de-Calais and the Somme, to return a deputy to the National Assembly.

Marshal MacMahon, who is still sojourning at his hunting-box of Laforet, has been twice to Paris this week—the first time to receive the grand cross of the Order of Leopold, from M. de Beyens, the Belgian Minister; the second to give an audience to General della Marmora, who has arrived in the French capital.

On Sunday night Mdlle. Dejazet, the veteran comédienne, had a benefit at the Salle Ventadour, where the Opéra and the Théâtre Italien are now located. The performance, which had been initiated by the *Gaulois* newspaper, and in which the troupes of all the Parisian theatres took part, was most successful, Mdlle. Dejazet being greeted with immense applause in the comedy of "Monsieur Garat," and cheered most enthusiastically when, at the close of the evening, she came forward, amid an avalanche of bouquets, and sung Béranger's famous "Lisette." No less than £2400 were realised, the most fantastically prices being paid for admission. Marshal MacMahon, with more than Royal munificence, sent £200 for his box, which was occupied by his aide-de-camp.

SPAIN.

Conflicting reports are sent respecting the recent operations in Navarre. Republican accounts state that the attempts of the Carlists failed, and that General Moriones holds strong positions near Tafalla; while, according to the Carlists, he abandoned his positions, and had to fall back on that place. From Republican sources the statement comes that 1500 Carlists have been routed near Alcocer with considerable loss, and that Don Alfonso has left Valencia, and is flying towards Teruel, actively pursued by the Republican troops.

The *Morning Post* says that the supply of arms and ammunition to the Carlists from this country is very large and constant. From a station not a hundred miles from Birmingham as much as seventy tons of cartridges are forwarded nearly every week.

The same paper states that the pension granted to the father of Don Carlos by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia was stopped by the Emperor Alexander directly the present Don Carlos entered Spain as a Pretender. In well-informed circles in St. Petersburg it is stated that the letter addressed by the Czar to Don Carlos was a simple acknowledgment of a previous letter from the latter. In that letter Don Carlos had expressed his thanks to the Emperor that he had not joined those Sovereigns who had recognised the Government of Marshal Serrano. The Emperor, in his reply, did not style Don Carlos "king" or give him the least encouragement in his undertaking.

By the overflowing of the River Segre 200 houses in the town of Tarruga have been destroyed, a bridge has been swept away, and many lives have been lost.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel paid a visit on Sunday to the Ex-bishop in Milan. He received the Spanish Minister, Señor Rances, in the morning, in presence of Prince Humbert, and Signor Minghetti, and other distinguished personages. At noon the King received the members of the municipality, and congratulated them on the progress of the works in the square of the cathedral.

There was a violent shock of earthquake at Randozza last Saturday, and several houses were injured.

The newly-constructed Savone Railway line was opened on Saturday last.

HOLLAND.

In Saturday's sitting of the Second Chamber the financial statement for 1875 was brought forward. The deficit is esti-

The Extra Supplement.

"JOSEPH, OVERSEER OF PHARAOH'S GRANARIES."

In reference to the Pyramids, it has been observed by us, in another connection, that the ancient Pharaohs of Egypt are not very distinct personalities to the mind's view of an ordinary modern citizen in Western Christendom. It is true that Professor Lepsius, Dr. Birch, Professor Owen, and other learned members of the recent Oriental Congress, seem to be quite at home with those Nilotic potentates of yore. But we could wish for better information in the case of several Pharaohs, those whom we meet in the earliest chronicles of the race of Israel. The name which they bore in common was a mere title of royalty, like that of Caesar assumed by the Roman Emperors; and it is self-evident that the Pharaoh of Abraham's time was not the Pharaoh whose officer, Potiphar, bought young Joseph of the Midianitish slave-dealers. It is also most probable that this Pharaoh, who dreamt of the seven fat and seven lean kine, the seven full and seven thin ears of wheat, died and was succeeded by another Pharaoh long before the death of Joseph himself at the age of a hundred and ten. For Joseph was but thirty years old when he was taken into the King's favour, upon his wise interpretation of the dream, and was appointed as Vizier or Prime Minister to rule the country. During the seven years of plenty and the seven years afterwards of dearth he was employed in superintending, first the collection, and subsequently the distribution, of the corn needful to feed the people. He was, indeed, a married man, and father of two sons, before the years of famine came, having espoused Asenath, the daughter of Poti-Pherah, Priest of On. These dates being recollected, we see that Mr. Alma Tadema has in the picture represented by our Engraving rightly made Joseph a man of middle age, perhaps about forty, as he may have appeared when in charge of Pharaoh's granaries. He is seated in his chair of office, listening to the account of sales which a kneeling scribe reads over to him, while the money received for the King's stored-up wheat lies ready to be counted on the floor. The face and attitude of Joseph express close attention to the business in which he is engaged. The details of costume and furniture, as usual with this artist, may be relied upon for historic accuracy. There is an imposing yet pleasing air in the whole composition.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Browne, B. Hayward, to be Vicar of Shalfleet, Isle of Wight.
Cockin, C. E.; Rector of Lea, Lincolnshire.
Cooper, Walter; Vicar of St. Alban's, Rochdale.
Davies, Maurice; Sunday Evening Lecturer at St. John the Baptist, Great Marlborough-street.
Davis, E. G.; Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Day, Russell; Vicar of Lytchett Minster, Dorset.
Elton, W. H.; Incumbent of Dickoya, Ceylon.
Leverett, J.; Incumbent of the new Church of St. Anne, Moseley.
Phipps, R. C.; Vicar of St. James's, Ashted, near Birmingham.
Robinson, W. C.; Vicar of Thornthwaite, Yorkshire.
Westbrook, Benjamin; Vicar of Stradsett, Norfolk.
Yule, Henry William; Rector of Shipton-on-Cherwell, Oxon.

The Temple Church, which has been closed for several weeks, will be reopened for Divine service to-morrow (Sunday).

The Bishop of Chester has reopened the church of Grappenhall, restored at a cost of £4000.

The annual meeting of the Lincoln Diocesan Conference was held yesterday week, under the presidency of the Bishop, who delivered an inaugural address.

Mr. Henry Edwards, M.P., has presented the town of Weymouth with a peal of eight bells, value £700, for the new Christ Church; and Mr. Scardaw, of Bath, a clock, worth £200.

Last week the Church of St. John, Moulsham, Essex, was reopened, after improvements which have cost £1600. The services were combined with a harvest thanksgiving.

The parish church of Blakesley, Northamptonshire, has had a sum of £1500 expended upon it, but the chancel awaits the collection of sufficient funds to complete the work.

The recent addition to the painted windows of St. Mary's Church, Lancaster, is a beautiful memorial of the late Lancelot and Agnes Sanderson and of their daughter Elizabeth. It was designed and executed by Messrs. Mayer.

Last week the new Church of St. Nicholas Blundellsands and Little Brighton, near Liverpool, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester. It is in the Early Decorated style, will accommodate 600 persons, and has cost £6000.

The *Guardian* states that the Rev. F. G. Bussell, M.A., late Curate of St. Paul's, Huddersfield, was, on the occasion of his leaving for the senior curacy of Birmingham parish church, presented with a silver salver, value £30, a purse containing 50 guineas, and forty volumes of modern theological works.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. George Charles Pearson and the Rev. Thomas Garden Carter, Vicar of Linton, to be Honorary Canons, and the Rev. James Samuel Hoare, Rector of Murston, to be one of the six preachers, of Canterbury Cathedral.

The foundation-stone of a new church has been laid at Malvern, in memory of the Rev. G. Fisk, the late Vicar. The ceremony was performed by Lady Emily Foley, but the Bishop of Worcester was present and took part in the proceedings. The church will accommodate about 750 persons, and its cost is estimated at between £6000 and £7000.

Princess Mary of Cambridge (Duchess of Teck), on Monday, laid the foundation-stone of a new church which is to be built at East Twickenham for the accommodation of 1000 persons, and which will cost about £12,000. A large company was present at the ceremony, and among others the Patriarch of Antioch and the Bishop of Jerusalem.

Arundel church, which has for some time been undergoing restoration, under the superintendence of Sir Gilbert Scott, was formally reopened for Divine worship on Thursday week. The Bishop of Chichester preached at the morning service, which was attended by nearly fifty surpliced clergymen and a very large congregation. The main alterations consist in the removal of the galleries and high-backed pews, the latter being replaced by handsome open, carved oak benches. Prominent among the decorations is a handsome reredos, the gift of the Marchioness of Bath. The Marchioness was also a donor of £1000 towards the restoration fund. The total cost of the restoration is estimated at £7000. The removal of the white-wash has disclosed several paintings on the walls, some of which are in a fair state of preservation.

There was a harvest thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday. The pulpit, lectern, railings, and choir were decorated with autumnal fruits, flowers, and grain, and there was a large cross of evergreens and white and yellow dabbias peident

mated at about seven millions of florins, which will, however, be met, it is expected, by the surplus from the Indian revenue. As a sign of the prosperity of the country, the Minister of Finance pointed out that the expenses of the Acheen war had been provided for without recourse to extraordinary measures. M. Berg van Middleburgh, the Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, has been recalled at his own request.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

On arriving at Vienna, yesterday week, the members of the Arctic expedition had a most cordial reception from the civil and military authorities, deputations from local bodies, and the public generally. They drove in carriages through the streets, and the houses along the route were decorated in honour of their return. An extraordinary sitting of the Geographical Society was held on Tuesday, at which the Imperial Crown Prince Rudolph, all the Ministers, and the leaders of the North Pole expedition, Lieutenant Payer and Captain Weyprecht, were present. The president read a letter from the president of the Royal Geographical Society in London, placing Herren Payer and Weyprecht in the first rank of Arctic explorers. The two leaders of the expedition have been decorated with the Order of Leopold by the Emperor. A second Arctic exploring expedition, to start next summer, is being organised.

In Hungarian Parliamentary circles a guarantee for the permanence of the present Honved institutions, and the stability of the present political conditions, is supposed to be given by the Archduke Joseph's order of the day, which states that the Emperor was greatly satisfied with the discipline and efficiency displayed by the Honveds at the late manœuvres.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Berlin for Baden-Baden on Monday evening.

Prince Bismarck will, it is expected, open the German Parliament, which is to meet on the 18th inst.

A Protestant congress has been opened at Wiesbaden. At a meeting of the delegates held on Monday—under the presidency of Herr von Bluntschli—there were representatives present from Holland, Switzerland, England, and America.

Bishop Martin has decidedly refused to comply with the request of the authorities of Westphalia that he should resign.

Of the thirty-seven ringleaders in the disturbances near Königsberg, whose trial was brought to a close last Saturday, all but one have been convicted. Thirty-three of them have been condemned to various terms of imprisonment, together with loss of civil rights, and three to imprisonment only.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has paid a visit to Sebastopol. He inspected the museums and attended Divine worship in the Vladimir cathedral, where a mass was said for the repose of the souls of those who fell during the siege. His Majesty afterwards inspected the troops, and gave a dinner in the evening, to which several superior officials were invited. The Emperor returned on Tuesday afternoon to Livadia.

DENMARK.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that General Raasloff, formerly Minister of War, has been appointed by the King of Denmark Envoy Extraordinary to Japan and China.

SWEDEN.

The King has accepted the resignation of M. Woern, and appointed Herr Von Akerhelm his successor as Minister of Finance.

AMERICA.

It is understood in New York, with reference to the New Orleans disturbances, that the contending parties in Louisiana mutually guarantee a fair election for State officers in November.

In the international rifle-match between six Americans and the same number of Irish competitors, on Saturday, the former won, by nine points at the first range and three at the second.

Antigua, in Guatemala, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

The discovery has been made in Turkestan of a wild silk-worm, which furnishes an extremely strong and durable thread.

Advices from Milan state that Signor Ponti, who bequeathed a portion of his property to the London, Paris, and Vienna Academies of Science, and whose will is to be disputed, died in a lunatic asylum.

A letter from Constantinople states that fever is raging at Damascus, 14,000 persons, including half the garrison, being attacked, and that the rural population of Syria are being so plundered by brigands that they hardly care to raise crops which there is no security for their enjoying.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Sir James Fergusson, Bart., lately Governor of New Zealand, Mr. Edward Deas Thomson, C.B., many years Colonial Secretary in New South Wales, and Mr. John Sealy, C.M.G., Attorney-General of Barbadoes, to be Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The statue of the late Alexandre Gendebien has been set up in front of the Palais de Justice at Brussels. Gendebien was a member of the Belgian Provisional Government in the years 1830-1, and the statue is supposed to represent him in the act of voting, as he did in the year 1839, against ceding to Holland a portion of the provinces of Limburg and Luxemburg.

A typhoon of unprecedented violence swept over Hong-Kong on the night of the 22nd ult., causing fearful loss of life, estimated at a thousand, and the destruction of an immense amount of property. Five ships were sunk, six are missing, two have gone ashore, three were dismantled, and many others have more or less suffered, one being driven out of the harbour. The typhoon reached Macao, causing there, also, a fearful amount of damage.

An attempt was made by an organised band of assassins to murder the President of Peru at noon on Aug. 22. President Pardo was walking from the Government Palace to his private residence, accompanied by three aides-de-camp, when he was attacked and several shots were fired at him, but neither took effect. The police and guard coming to the rescue, the assassins decamped; two were, however, captured, and these have since turned State's evidence. Their depositions implicate about sixty persons in the conspiracy, of whom twenty have since been arrested. The conspirators are retired army officers.

The Eastern Monarch, of London, owned by the Royal Exchange Shipping Company, chartered by the New Zealand Shipping Company for the purpose of conveying emigrants to Canterbury, left Plymouth on May 7, and arrived off Port Lyttelton on the night of Monday, July 20, having, in spite of contrary winds at the commencement of the voyage, made the passage from land to land in seventy-one days nineteen hours, and from port to port in seventy-three days twelve hours. This may be considered—looking at the moderate nature of the wind's experienced by the Eastern Monarch—one of the fastest passages ever made to a New Zealand port by a sailing-vessel. We gave an Engraving of this vessel in our Number of May 9.

from the first chandelier in the choir. There were large congregations at the three services. Sunday was observed also as a harvest thanksgiving in Salisbury Cathedral. On Thursday week, in Bangor Cathedral, a harvest thanksgiving was combined with a choral festival, and there was a large congregation from all parts of the diocese. In the afternoon and evening the services were in Welsh, and largely attended. In the City, on Sunday, there were large congregations at St. Vedast, Foster-lane; and at St. Paul's, Bunhill-row, the services of a brass band were called into requisition. The Rev. Arthur Robins, M.A., has concluded, at the parish church of Holy Trinity, Windsor, a magnificent harvest thanksgiving service.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The congress was opened at Glasgow on Wednesday. In the afternoon there was a special service in the Park Church, and Dr. Caird, the Principal of Glasgow University, preached an eloquent sermon upon the relations between science and religion. He argued that it was impossible for religion to do its work perfectly unless it was based upon practical knowledge, and he further contended that the true function of religion was not to induce us to look forward to a distant heaven, but to see around us the materials out of which we could make for ourselves a present heaven. In the evening there was a brilliant gathering in the City Hall. Lord Houghton, the retiring president, briefly introduced his successor, Lord Rosebery then took the chair amid much cheering, and delivered an eloquent address. His Lordship dealt chiefly with the question of improving the condition of the working classes, and, pointing out that the opportunities for emigration would probably be limited in future, urged that attention should be given to the spread of education, the provision of good and cheap dwellings, the supply of working men's clubs, and other reforms. He concluded by glancing at the Socialist movements abroad, and indicating what should be the aims of the congress.

The practical work of the congress, so to speak, began on the following day, the following being the special questions for discussion on that and subsequent days:—

Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law Department (under the presidency of Lord Moncreiff).—International and Municipal Law Sections: 1. Is it desirable that the verdicts of juries should be unanimous? 2. Should the testimony of any and what persons at present excluded as witnesses be admissible as evidence in courts of law? 3. How far may courts of arbitration be resorted to as a means of settling the disputes of nations? Repression of Crime Section: 1. How far is it desirable that the Industrial Schools Act should be extended to day industrial feeding schools? 2. How far should previous convictions be taken into account in sentencing criminals? 3. Is it desirable to extend sentences of police supervision to other cases than those already provided for?

Education Department (presided over by Lord Napier and Ettrick).—1. What is the best mode of extending the benefits of academical endowments in England and Scotland respectively? 2. In what way and at what stage can technical instruction be best introduced into our national system of education? 3. How far can the children of the wage-earning classes be best brought under elementary instruction by means of the Factory, Workshops, and other Acts, and by the action of school boards?

Health Department (Dr. Lyon Playfair presiding).—1. What are the best methods of sewerage towns and of disposing of their organic refuse? 2. In what way can healthy houses of a corresponding class be substituted for those which it has been found necessary to remove for sanitary, municipal, or other purposes? 3. What influence has the employment of mothers in manufactories on infant mortality, and ought any, and what, restrictions to be placed on such employment?

Economy and Trade Department (the president being Sir George Campbell).—1. What are the probable effects of the spread of manufacturing industry in Europe on the future commercial prosperity of the United Kingdom? 2. What legislation should follow upon the report of the Commission on Friendly Societies? 3. What are the best means of drawing together the interests of the United Kingdom, India, and the colonies?

In addition to the above special questions, two days are set apart for the consideration of voluntary papers on other subjects.

In connection with the congress, but in another building, is a sanitary and educational exhibition, in which are shown appliances for ventilation and lighting, specimens of sanitary architecture, and school furniture.

STARTING FOR THE PYRAMIDS.

An Oriental tour leading by way of Cairo includes a picnic party to the Pyramids. Forty centuries, as Napoleon said, look down upon Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, drinking their bottle of Bass in the Desert, and eating "the sand which is there." These honest Britons are liable to be condemned as vulgar snobs for their lack of enthusiastic emotion in presence of those enormous antiquities. But we really do not see the claim to extraordinary veneration here, any more than in the big amphitheatre at Rome, where sights of brutal butchery entertained the corrupt society of the Imperial metropolis. Those cruel old Pharaohs, with their insensate pride, thinking to immortalise themselves by a foolish waste of brick and stone and human slave-labour, are not the more worthy of our respect for having lived a very long time ago. The mighty piles of exquisite masonry are indeed deserving of that kind of admiration which we should give to any other great works of mechanical skill, combined with the expenditure of great public or private wealth. They prove that some portions of mankind in former ages, like some of our contemporaries, had more money than discretion to make a good use of it, and commanded the services of others who had as much cleverness, in their way, as our modern engineers and contractors. Is this any reason for our worshipping the useless bulk of such monumental buildings, in which the true charm of art—its message through the senses to the soul from the region of ideal harmonies—is totally deficient? We throw not; but it is right that one should go and see the Pyramids while sojourning at Cairo. The nearest are within sight of that city, looking south-west from the ramparts of the citadel. You may ride upon donkeys, which is amusing to English ladies and gentlemen, and makes them fancy themselves quite in the East, spite of the European luxuries of Sheppard's Hotel and the railway omnibus that conveyed them from the station yesterday. The scene represented in our large Engraving, from a drawing by the Artist whose sketch of a Cairo Waterseller was lately set before our readers, has all the characteristics of unromantic truth. There may be good fun in this day's excursion, but not the spirit of a pilgrimage. If you don't care to ride a donkey, as you would scorn to mount the humble beast on Hampstead-heath or at Margate, there is a carriage-and-pair at your service, for about sixteen shillings, along the good macadamised road from Boulac, on the opposite bank of the Nile, to the Great Pyramid of Gheezeh. Humpers are to be packed as for Epsom Downs on the Derby Day. It never rains in Egypt, and who cares for King Pharaoh?



STARTING FOR THE PYRAMIDS: A SKETCH AT CAIRO.

MUSIC.

THE LIVERPOOL FESTIVAL.

The chief event of this week has been the festival held at Liverpool, the first great meeting of the kind since 1836.

It is somewhat surprising that a city of such wealth and importance should have allowed so long an interval to elapse without making another musical demonstration worthy of its position. This, however, it has at length done; and there is no doubt that it will henceforth hold its festivals with the same regular recurrence as those which have long taken place at Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester (the cities of the "three-choir" meetings), at Birmingham, and at Norwich. A strong festival movement has recently set in; last year triennial meetings were inaugurated at Bristol and Glasgow; this year's celebration at Liverpool is to be followed by one at Leeds; and others at various great provincial towns are spoken of as being in projection for an early future.

To return, however, to the subject of the Liverpool festival. Its earliest precursor here occurred in 1784, when performances of sacred music were given in St. Peter's Church, secular concerts having taken place elsewhere, the four days' proceedings having realised about £2000. In 1790 and 1799 similar meetings were held, the next having been delayed until 1823, when the proceeds amounted to £6000. In 1830 another festival was held, when again the selection of sacred music included much by Handel, besides works by other great composers of religious music, one of the programmes of the secular concert having been rendered special by its comprising Mendelssohn's overture (then in manuscript) to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" the work having been first heard in England in the preceding year, that of the composer's first visit to this country. The success of this exquisite work of genius had, probably, much to do with the production of the same composer's oratorio "St. Paul" at the next Liverpool Festival, in 1836. This sublime composition scarcely (if at all) inferior to its successor, "Elijah," had only been brought out (at Düsseldorf) in May of the same year, and received its first English hearing at Liverpool on the occasion now referred to, which, as already said, was the last of such meetings there until that which has just concluded.

The arrangements for this week's festival were on a very grand and comprehensive scale in every respect. Royal patronage, the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh, supported by upwards of ninety vice-presidents, and a council numbering more than 120—these bodies including most of the wealth and intelligence of the town and its neighbourhood—gave prestige and promise of administrative efficiency to the undertaking.

With Sir Julius Benedict as conductor, M. Sainton as leading violinist, Mr. Carrodus and Herr Straus as soloists, a grand orchestra, a very large body of chorists, Mr. W. T. Best (organist of the Liverpool St. George's Hall) as organist—with Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Bentham, Mr. Santley, and Herr Behrens as solo singers—nothing was left to be desired as to the musical arrangements.

The extent of these in the aggregate may be judged by the facts that the band consisted of about one hundred performers, including eighteen first and eighteen second violins, thirteen violas, fifteen violoncellos, and fourteen double-basses, besides a full complement of wind instruments; while the chorus numbered 326 voices, thus divided—ninety-two sopranos, seventy-six contraltos and altos, seventy-four tenors, and eighty-four basses. The choir had been under the able supervision of Mr. James Sanders (of Liverpool), with Mr. W. H. Jude as accompanist at the rehearsals.

"St. Paul" was very appropriately selected for the opening performance (on Tuesday morning, at the Philharmonic Hall), that work having formed the climax and the specialty of the last previous festival, as already referred to.

The choral and orchestral features of the oratorio were rendered with splendid effect by the excellent chorists and instrumentalists assembled, and that the solos were finely given will be sufficiently indicated by the names of the singers—Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Apart from the exceptional merits of the performance generally, the occasion derived additional interest from the association already referred to.

On Tuesday evening (also in the Philharmonic Hall) the first miscellaneous concert took place, and Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new "Grand Festival Overture" (composed for this occasion) was performed with much success. The work displays all the composer's well-known skill in orchestral writing and in construction, and we shall, doubtless, soon have an opportunity of speaking more in detail of it, in reference to its London performance. The other novelty of the evening was the new festival march by Professor Oakley, entitled "Edinburgh"—a spirited piece, in which full use is made of the orchestral resources. A highly-favourable impression was produced by Mdlle. Schirmacher, a young pianist, who played Mendelssohn's first concerto (in G minor) with great brilliancy; the excellent violinist Herr Straus having also contributed solos. The admirable vocal performances of Madame Adelina Patti and Mdlle. Albani were special features of the evening, the programme of which also included vocal pieces by Herr Conrad Behrens, and Mozart's G minor symphony and Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," finely played by the orchestra. The Duke of Edinburgh was present both at the morning and the evening performances.

The programme of Wednesday morning was of a composite character—having comprised the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation," M. Gounod's mass "SS. Angeli Custodes," and selections from Handel's "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt," &c. The mass was given for the first time in Liverpool, but had previously been heard in London and commented on by us. The solo singers in Wednesday's performances were Mdlle. Albani, Miss Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bentham, and Herr Behrens.

At Wednesday evening's concert Mr. Sims Reeves appeared, having been prevented by a cold from singing at the earlier performances, as announced. In "It is a charming girl" (from Benedict's "Lily of Killarney") and Blumenthal's "Requital" the great tenor met with the usual enthusiastic reception, and was encored in the second song. The concert included M. Gounod's music to "Joan of Arc" and his "Funeral March of a Marionette," Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell," and miscellaneous vocal pieces by Madame Adelina Patti, Mr. Lloyd, and Herr Behrens. The Duke of Edinburgh was again present, both at the morning and the evening performances.

Thursday morning was appropriated to Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," and the concert of that evening was to include the performance of one of the specialties of the festival, Mr. J. F. Barnett's orchestral suite in illustration of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." Of this and of the supplemental proceedings of Friday and to-day (Saturday) we must speak next week.

The Covent Garden promenade concerts are still drawing large audiences. On Saturday last a selection from the music of M. Lecocq's "Giroflé-Girofla" was produced, arranged by

M. Audibert, for full orchestra, chorus, and military band, with incidental solo passages for principal instruments. The piece was so successful that the latter portion had to be repeated. On the same evening Madame Edna Hall made a successful first appearance here, and was much applauded in her two songs. Mdlle. Bianchi and Mr. Pearson were the other vocalists. Another Gounod night was given on Monday, and another Haydn night on Wednesday; yesterday (Friday) was to be an Irish ballad night, and this (Saturday) evening Mdlle. Franchino (of the Grand Opera, Paris) is to make her first appearance in England.

Yesterday (Friday) week, the statue of the late Michael William Balfe, the composer, was formally unveiled, in the vestibule of Drury Lane Theatre, by Sir Michael Costa. A large number of persons, more or less eminent in the literary, musical, artistic, and theatrical worlds, attended on the occasion, which had a special interest from the locality being so largely identified with Balfe's chief English triumphs. It was at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1835, that he began his successes with "The Siege of Rochelle," and it was here in June last year that his posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," was produced, as recorded by us at the time. An elaborate and effective oration, detailing Balfe's career, was delivered by Mr. Gruneisen, at the ceremony referred to. The statue, which is about 6 ft. high, has been skilfully executed, in white Carrara marble, by M. Malampré, a Belgian sculptor, pupil of Baron de Triqueti, and formerly assistant to Mr. Theod. The figure is placed on a pedestal of Sicilian marble, 7 ft. high, and represents Balfe leaning on a collection of volumes of his works, and in the act of composing.

The English Opera Company, directed and conducted by Herr Carl Rosa, is running a career of provincial success. From Liverpool they have just proceeded to Bradford, the local journals of both which places speak in high terms of the performances, and of the individual merits of the principal singers—Miss Blanche Cole, Madame Vaneri, Miss Sinclair, Miss Alice Harden, Miss Lucy Franklin, Mr. Nordblom, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and Mr. Celli. Among the operas announced for this week were "Un Ballo in Maschera," "The Crown Diamonds," and "Fra Diavolo."

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are about to inaugurate a series of concerts, at the Royal Albert Hall, on a very extensive and comprehensive scale. The performances will comprise classical orchestral and vocal music, oratorios, songs, ballads, madrigals, ballet, and other popular music, conducted by Mr. Barnby; modern orchestral music, directed by Mr. Dannreuther; and English music, under the superintendence of Mr. J. F. Barnett. The first concert is to take place in November.

The Liverpool Festival will be followed, the week after next, by that at Leeds, of the arrangements for which we have recently given an outline.

Preparations are already begun for next year's Norwich Festival, which is again to be conducted by Sir Julius Benedict. Sir Michael Costa is to be invited to compose an oratorio.

The ninth series of Mr. W. Rea's Orchestral Concerts will begin on Monday next, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The artists engaged, vocalists and instrumentalists, are of a high order.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Saturday the national theatre produced the pièce de résistance of the season, founded on Scott's romance of "The Talisman," and entitled "Richard Cœur de Lion." As usual, the adaptation was made by Mr. Andrew Halliday, and it is nobly illustrated by Mr. William Beverly in ten splendid scenes, as magnificently set as painted, and altogether forming the most gorgeous of spectacles. The parts of the novel selected for dramatisation are those relating to the interviews of Saladin and Richard, and the loves of Sir Kenneth and Edith Plantagenet. Nor must the Dog be omitted that guards the sacred banner, so richly woven by the Royal maiden. The cast includes a large variety of characters; but those we have named alone support the plot—all others are but accessories. The leading part is doubtless that of Richard, which is very ably sustained by Mr. James Anderson, for whom it is remarkably well fitted. It is, in fact, one of his best rôles—equal, indeed, to his Huron and Son of the Wilderness, the reclaimed savage, Ingomar. The part of Saladin was satisfactorily sustained by Mr. Creswick, who is always judicious and successful in these quiet parts. Miss Wallis, as Edith Plantagenet, was equal to the occasion, and Miss Bessie King made a very good Queen Berengaria, albeit she acted very wickedly toward Sir Kenneth, and gave him a deal of trouble. The opening scene, that of the Desert, with the march of the Crusaders, is really magnificent; nor anything inferior is that of the chapel, with its processions, and the love-meeting of Sir Kenneth and the devoted Edith. St. George's Mount was likewise a grand scene, and still grander the grand square in Damascus, with its "Arabian Night's Entertainment," in which the corps de ballet does wonders, as athletes, acrobats, jugglers, and other illusionists. The whole finishes with the canine ordeal, the challenge and the tournament; and the curtain falls on one of the most brilliant of spectacular romances.

STRAND.

Mr. Edward Terry is just now enjoying an ovation—enacting the heroes of two consecutive pieces, and being the principal figure of each several evening. His labours commence with "Paul Pry," and in this well-worn character he contrives to display considerable originality. Throughout he was effective, and in a few points admirable. The second character in which he appears is a novel one—the singular hero of a new burlesque by Mr. Farnie. It is entitled "Loo, and the Party who took Miss." In this singular piece the clever author has sought to throw to a distance opéra bouffe itself by the invention of a novel species which he calls "the Bouffonnerie Musicale," and of which "Loo" is a specimen in four scenes. Louisa (Miss Lottie Venne) and Bagatelle (Miss Angelina Claude) are the two heroines and chief agents in the abduction of Emilion, a supposed saintly youth, who is led astray by their intrigues. He is invited to three lady parties on the same evening, and thus forfeits the right to Louisa's hand. Tabarden, (Mr. Harry Cox), her father, is pursued by a mysterious Italian, Rimbombo (M. Marius), who is continually provoking duels and threatening death to all and sundry who thwart his path. To trace minutely the incidents more in detail is impossible, since nothing can exceed the perplexity and confusion of the stage business, which, from the beginning to the conclusion, is charged with "inexplicable noise and dumb show." The dresses are gorgeous and the scenes very picturesque. All the performers entered into the spirit of the nonsense which they had to deliver, and by their earnestness made the audience believe that it was wit and humour. The reception of the piece was decided; and thus Mr. Terry has a chance of winning double laurels for every evening for many weeks to come.

GAIETY.

The little operetta, by Offenbach, "Pomme d'Api," under the title of "Love-Apple," has planted itself on the boards of this theatre. The rôle of Catherine, created in Paris by Mdlle. Théo, is now taken by Miss Munro, a débutante gifted with a pleasant appearance and a fine voice. Miss Cooke, who is rapidly rising in her profession, played the young lover with much spirit, and in a ballet received, and deserved, an encore.

At the Opéra Comique a new ballet has been introduced into "The Broken Branch." The music, which is of a very superior description, is by the clever conductor of the orchestra.

Miss Neilson left Liverpool last Saturday, to fill an extensive engagement in the United States, and probably in California and Australia. Mr. J. H. Baines, a great favourite in Edinburgh and Glasgow, who has performed at the Criterion, is engaged to fill the principal male parts in Miss Neilson's repertoire.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Several meetings were brought off last week, the most important being those at Bristol and Ayr. At the former place Hermit was in great force, as Trappist and St. Agatha, both by him, won the chief two-year-old events, and he bids fair to take the place of the defunct Newminster at the stud. Modena (8 st. 5 lb.) was fairly thrown into the West of England Handicap, when her performances at Goodwood and Brighton are considered, and she naturally had no trouble in winning. There seemed every chance that we should be favoured with an interesting race between Blenheim and Tangible, as both were engaged in the Colston and Clifton Cups; but their respective owners evidently considered that discretion was the better part of valour, so they did not oppose each other, but carried off one race apiece. The unfortunate accident to Peeping Tom, who was run into by a cab at Paddington station, apparently left the Bristol Royal Cup at the mercy of Chivalrous (8 st. 4 lb.), and he was backed down to 6 to 4 in a field of ten runners. At the distance he appeared to be winning easily, but he was then in trouble, and Louise (8 st. 1 lb.) caught him, and came in first by a length. There were three capital days' sport at Ayr, the great feature of the meeting being the wonderfully improved form shown by Servia, who secured both the Ayrshire Handicap and the Ayr Gold Cup.

The weather at the Newmarket First. October Meeting proved unusually favourable, and the sport on the first day was remarkably good. Proceedings commenced with the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, which, on paper, appeared a certainty for Leolinus. It transpired, however, that he had done little or no work since his dubious performance in the Doncaster Stakes; and Novateur, on whom Fordham had his first mount since Goodwood, beat him very cleverly by a head. As Novateur is in the Cambridgeshire, with only 6 st. 7 lb., he must possess an immense chance for that race, though speculators will be somewhat deterred from backing him by painful memories of Henry, who started such a great favourite two years ago, and finished at the wrong end. In the Hopeful Stakes Balfe and Camballo fought their Chesterfield battle over again; but Prince Soltykoff's colt, who has never been beaten at half a mile, had the race in hand from start to finish, while Camballo just managed to beat Ladylove for second place. The Great Eastern Railway Handicap brought out a field of nineteen, of whom Genuine (6 st. 8 lb.) was made favourite. Nothing, however, had much chance with the French filly, Aurore (6 st. 12 lb.), who won very cleverly by a neck; and Modena (9 st. 3 lb.), an immensely improved mare, beat all the heavyweights. The rich Buckenham Stakes fell an easy prey to Craig Millar, as Yorkshire Bride swerved at a critical point in the race; and a good struggle over the D. I. between Gang Forward and Chivalrous resulted in the clever victory of the former.

The racing on Wednesday was not particularly interesting; but the weather was simply perfect, and reminded one strongly of the July meeting. Though Leolinus is so much out of form, he could not well help beating the two wretches opposed to him in a Triennial Produce Stakes A. F. Balfe was made a strong favourite for the Granby Stakes; but, though he disposed of Dreadnought easily enough, the severe six furlongs was clearly not quite to his taste, and La Sautouse, a "dark" filly in M. Lefevre's stable, who had been well tried in the morning, beat him by a neck. It must not be forgotten, however, that he was conceding her 10 lb.; and he will not want backers for the Middle Park Plate. Trent was bound to win the St. Leger Stakes, as Leolinus did not run, and he only had The Pique and Boulet to beat.

Lord Falmouth, who has been singularly unlucky with his horses of late, has experienced another misfortune in the death of Aquilo, who fell down dead during an exercise gallop last Sunday morning. The colt had never won a race, but had exhibited very respectable form, and was much fancied for the Cambridgeshire.

The numerous admirers of Apology will be glad to learn that Messrs. A. H. Baily and Co., of Cornhill, have given a commission to Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket, to paint her portrait. This will be published, in due course, in their favourite series of winners of great races.

The Northumberland House lion was, on Wednesday, fixed upon the top of Sion House, Isleworth, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland.

The ceremony of the consecration of Inverness Cathedral was performed on Tuesday, in the presence of a large gathering of clergy and laity from all parts of Scotland.

Mr. Nicholl Byass, who was accidentally wounded, a few days ago, while shooting with a party of friends on his moors in Perthshire, is rapidly recovering.

It is stated that the French frigate Orénoque, which has so long been stationed at Civita Vecchia, has left that port to return to France.

In all the Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin on Sunday a pastoral was read from Cardinal Cullen, in which he bitterly denounced the introduction on the stage of a scene in Balfe's opera "Il Talismano," which he regards as a burlesque of Catholic religious ceremonies. The pastoral, which stigmatises the chanting as discordant and disgusting, forbids Catholics to visit the theatre in which the representation is given.—In consequence of this pastoral having been issued, the "chapel scene" has been greatly modified.

The Norwich city Coroner concluded his inquiry into the Thorpe collision yesterday week, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Cooper, the night inspector, and Robson, the telegraph clerk, adding that they thought Robson the less culpable. The two men were committed for trial, but admitted to bail. The county Coroner concluded his inquiry on Tuesday, and the jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict that the collision was caused by the carelessness and neglect of John Robson and Alfred Cooper; and, further, that in their opinion Robson was guilty of manslaughter. Two more of the persons injured in the collision have died—Mrs. Coote and Mr. John Beart.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. C. J. Gale, who held the post of Judge of the County Courts of Hampshire since their establishment, has resigned.

In the Lord Mayor's Court, on Monday, was heard the case of "Thomas v. Park," in which the plaintiff sued the defendant on an I.O.U. for £10, which, it was stated, had been lent to the defendant for the purpose of paying his expenses while he was showing the plaintiff and a friend about London. For the defence it was alleged that the parties had been engaged in gambling transactions, and that the money had been advanced to pay for losses at cards. The jury, however, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

William Coleman, a porter, employed by Mr. Olney, a wool-stapler of Bermondsey, was charged at Guildhall yesterday week with forgery. It was stated that the prisoner, having been intrusted with a crossed cheque for about £158, forged his master's name to it, and also that of the drawer, making it payable at the bank, and that he got it cashed there, and spent part of the proceeds. A remand was granted.

An extraordinary occurrence took place at Marylebone, on Wednesday. A gentleman, said to be insane, charged his wife with having presented a revolver at him, and the wife admitted that she had done so, but said she believed the pistol was not loaded. The weapon was produced in court, and during the proceedings it went off, and a bullet struck the bench. It was then found to have been loaded in four chambers many years ago. The case was adjourned for further inquiries.

Severe remarks were made by the Clerkenwell magistrate, yesterday week, respecting the conduct of a pawnbroker, in a case in which some stolen goods had been pledged by a child thirteen years of age and the articles had not been enumerated on the pawn-ticket. His Worship remanded the child and said he should order proceedings to be taken against the person with whom she had pledged the property.

For having stolen a revolver from the armoury of the Tower, a man who said the weapon was given him by a soldier, but who failed to prove the statement, was sentenced, at Marlborough-street, on Saturday, to two months' hard labour.

George Appleton, an engine-driver in the service of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, was prosecuted by his employers at Westminster, on Monday, for negligence in having run his engine on a wrong line and into a passenger-train, when he should have waited to be shunted on to another line. He pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay a fine of £5, or be imprisoned for six weeks in default.

John Royle, a hairdresser, living at 10, Oakley-street, Lambeth, was charged with arson at Southwark-street, on Monday, and remanded. When a fire which broke out on the premises was put out, oiled rags and straw were, according to the evidence, found strewn about the place, for which Royle was unable to account. An aged cripple, uncle to the prisoner, was rescued by a fireman in a state of insensibility; and in the prisoner's pocket was found his uncle's will leaving him his property, and fire insurance policies for £200.

In charging the grand jury at the opening of the adjourned September Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, Mr. Serjeant Cox remarked that the calendar, which contained the names of ninety-seven prisoners, besides bail cases, was not so much heavier than usual as it seemed, as a longer period than ordinary had elapsed since the previous sessions. The cases tried on Monday were chiefly robberies, and included a charge of housebreaking against three young boys, two of whom were convicted. Among the cases tried on Tuesday was one in which Alfred Baudin, a young Frenchman, was charged with having stolen about £30, the change out of a £50 note, which he had been intrusted by his master to deliver, but with which he had absconded. It was stated that the prisoner belongs to a high and distinguished family in France, and, on this account chiefly, it was asked that mercy should be shown to him. He was, however, condemned to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, though Mr. Serjeant Cox said the sentence would be reconsidered by the Bench. John Smith pleaded guilty to stealing a purse, and, fifteen previous convictions—amongst them one of seven years' penal servitude—having been proved against him, he was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision. John McCann, labourer, and Charles Coston, gasfitter, pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of boots of the value of 6s. 6d. The former was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and the latter, against whom five previous convictions were proved, was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for seven years and to be under police supervision for seven years.

It is stated that a ticket of leave has been granted to William Roupell, ex-M.P. for Lambeth, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life, for forgery, on Sept. 24, 1862.

Thomas Seward, of Godmanchester, farmer and cowkeeper, was on Tuesday fined by the borough magistrates £6 17s. 6d. for ploughing with a pony which was unfit for work. The defendant, who had been previously cautioned, was warned that if guilty of a repetition of the offence he would be imprisoned without the option of a fine.

A master butcher, carrying on business in Western-road, Hove, Brighton, was, on Monday morning, summoned before the district magistrates for exposing for sale the carcass of a

sheep unfit for human food. The animal had died a natural death, having been attacked by a disease known as the "fly," and by defendant's orders the carcass had been dressed and hung up in his shop in the same manner as sound meat exposed for sale. The defence was that the sheep was not intended to be sold, but the magistrates inflicted a penalty of £20. At the Sheffield Police Court, yesterday week, William Streeton, a butcher, was fined £20 for exposing unwholesome food for sale, this being a second conviction.

Edwin Oldroyd, manager of the butchering department of the Heckmondwike Co-operative Society, was committed at Dewsbury, yesterday week, for trial at the assizes, on charges of forgery and embezzlement, in connection with the business of the society. It was stated that his defalcations amount to upwards of £1000.

Edward Varley, an engine-driver on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, was charged at Salford, last Saturday, with neglecting certain signals, whereby a collision had been caused. Sir John Mantell fined the defendant £10, and said that, but for his good character, he should have sent him to prison.

There have been during the past week many instances of wife-beating and other brutal acts, some of them too revolting for even our chamber of horrors. Four men were brought before Mr. Alderman Besley at the Guildhall, on Monday, for violent assaults on their wives, and in all cases the magistrate passed sentence of from fourteen to twenty-one days' imprisonment, with hard labour. A fifth prisoner, who had struck a woman in the face, was bound over to keep the peace.—At Lambeth, on Monday, John Amos was again brought up on the charge of having caused the death of his wife, who was lately found drowned in the Surrey Canal at Camberwell. Further evidence having been given, the magistrate said that the case was one of suspicion, but that he did not feel justified in sending the prisoner for trial, and he therefore bound him over in two sureties to appear in answer to the charge at any time, if called upon to do so.—The West Riding magistrates, at Dewsbury, have sentenced one Simpson to six months' imprisonment for kicking his wife violently on the right eye and other parts of her face until she was covered with blood and almost insensible. The presiding magistrate added an expression of his regret that he could not order a flogging.—Lewin, a labourer, was placed, on Tuesday, before the Windsor magistrates, charged with attempting to murder his wife by stabbing her with a knife. The prisoner was remanded pending the medical report as to the state of the woman, who lies in a precarious condition.—John Bishop, who is accused of having murdered Mary Ann Ford in a house near Leicester-square, was finally examined at Marlborough-street on Monday. Medical evidence showed that the death of the deceased resulted from effusion of blood on the brain, caused by a blow, and other witnesses gave further details respecting the circumstances of the alleged murder. The prisoner, who expressed regret at what had occurred, was committed for trial.—At an inquest at Coventry, last Saturday, a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against James Hayes, the evidence showing that he had killed a neighbour, named John Rowley, by striking him on the head with a poker.—The execution of John Walter Coppen, the Camberwell murderer, has been fixed for Oct. 13. Efforts are being made to obtain a commutation of the sentence, on the ground that the killing of the deceased was not premeditated.

THE MARKET ON THE DON-HOFSPLATZ, BERLIN.

Berlin, with its million of inhabitants, can boast of only one covered market—a reproduction on a miniature scale of the vast Paris Halles Centrales. All its other markets are held in the open air, in certain large spaces in the more densely populated quarters of the city. One of the most picturesque of these is unquestionably the early Saturday morning market held on the Donhofspatz in front of the Haus der Abgeordneten, or Prussian Lower House of Parliament, the unpretentious architectural character of which will be seen from our illustration. The adjacent fountain, with its metal lion and granite obelisk, being some century and a half old, may almost rank as one of the antiquities of Berlin, which, although it claims a remote enough origin, possesses scarcely a relic dating back to the Middle Ages. Around this fountain, during the fine weather, the Berlin rough or bangel loves to lounge. Early morning finds him here on the chance of picking up a stray job in the market, and he scarcely quits the spot until dewy eve admonishes him that it is time to bethink himself of retiring to his roosting quarters in the Thiergarten or some other wooded retreat in the environs of the capital.

The Berlin markets present all the features of those held in the provincial towns of Germany—chairs, stools, and crockery; textile fabrics and hardware are encountered in juxtaposition with butter and eggs, butchers' meat and poultry, fruit and vegetables, salt fish and sausages. The geese, which arrive in myriads by railway from the sandy plains of Brandenburg, may be seen descending from the vans in which they are conveyed to the market, down long step ladders, in the steadiest and gravest fashion, regardless of the fate in store for them. The pigs, which are almost as large as bullocks, give far more trouble, and will be neither coaxed nor goaded into submission. With all their powers of organisation the Germans do not appear to have succeeded in

overcoming the natural bent of the porcine mind, which in enlightened Prussia continues just as obstinate as in benighted Ireland.

The valuable discovery of a safe and commodious harbour at Mtwara, near Mikindany Bay, East Coast of Africa, was described in a letter we published a fortnight ago. A view of the harbour was then given, from a sketch by one of the officers of H.M.S. Nassau, Admiralty surveying-ship. It was by a boat party from that ship, in July, that the harbour was discovered. We are informed that the officer in command of the boat was Mr. J. Whitley Dixon, Navigating Sub-Lieutenant. A private letter from him, with an account of this discovery, has been sent by his father, at Hastings, to a local paper, and we gladly notice it in order that the young officer may get all the credit he has deserved.

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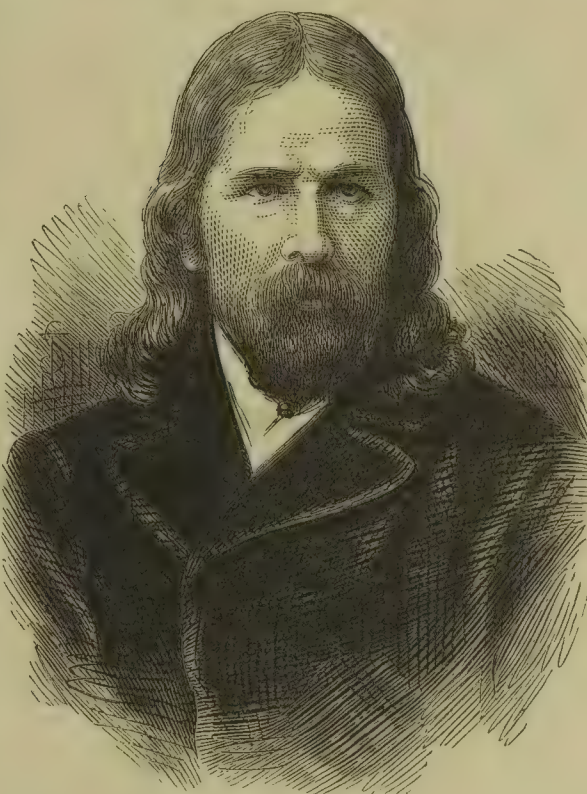


TROWEL PRESENTED TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT LIVERPOOL.

THE LATE MR. SYDNEY DOBELL.

The death of this gentleman, author of some poems which were talked of a few years ago, has lately been recorded. Mr. Sydney Dobell was born at Peckham Rye in 1824. It is understood that he was descended from an old Sussex family. He was the eldest son of John Dobell, to whom we owe the little-known work, "Man Unfit to Govern Man," and of Julietta, daughter of Samuel Thomson, a political reformer of some note in his day. It was Samuel Thomson who added to the numerous sects existing among us one more, bearing the distinctive name of "Freethinking Christians." Mr. Dobell received the rudiments of his education at home; but so early as in his twelfth year he was found doing the work of a clerk in the counting-house of his father, who in 1835 had removed his business—that of a wine merchant—from London to Cheltenham. During fifteen years the younger Dobell remained at the desk, but in that period he also employed his brain and pen in other matters than entries in ledgers. He found leisure to write "The Roman," a poem, which appeared in 1850, and obtained a cordial recognition in influential quarters. "Balder" was given to the world some years later; and, if it was met by some very hostile criticism, the author's own friends hailed it as the authentic token of his peculiar genius. In partnership with Alexander Smith, in the year 1855 he sent out the "Sonnets of the War;" but the world, which took little notice of the joint production, read and was struck by Mr. Dobell's special work, "England in Time of War." In 1861 Mr. Dobell was not a little gratified by the republication of his collected writings at Boston, United States. Mr. Dobell travelled over the greater part of Europe; but latterly enfeebled health kept him almost a prisoner within his home circle at Nailsworth, on the Cotswold Hills, a few miles from Gloucester. It was there, on Saturday, Aug. 22, he breathed his last. Mr. Dobell did not limit his efforts to works of pure literature; he was greatly interested in Parliamentary reform; and in 1865 published a pamphlet in which he advocated a graduated suffrage and a plurality of votes for each elector.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. C. R. Pottinger, of Cheltenham.



THE LATE MR. SYDNEY DOBELL.

DINING-HALL OF THE TEMPLE CLUB.

The great dining-room of the house now known as the Temple Club, in Arundel-street, Strand, is a room which has a distinct historical claim upon all lovers of the political, literary, and social traditions of London. It was from this room that Sir Francis Burdett was taken on the day of his arrest, April 7, 1807, and conveyed to the Tower. It was then the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Could the ghost of the Baronet revisit these "pale glimpses," such reminiscences as might be supposed to haunt his spectral bosom would be greatly confounded by the change that has come over the familiar scene. How the room was furnished, and what aspect it presented in the days when the democratic Baronet paced its long floor, and rehearsed the diatribes he was to level at the heads of bigoted Lord Sidmouth and maundering Mr. Perceval, we scarcely care to inquire. But we may be very certain that few scenic transformations could bewilder any ghostly visitant more utterly than the scene which this noble apartment now daily presents would confound Sir Francis Burdett. It is in the inner life and occupancy that there is the greatest change. Indeed, we do not conceive that the room has lost anything by its internal embellishment, except in the suppression of those old associations which may be said to have preserved a material being while the former aspect of the apartment was preserved. The tall mirrors which now furnish its walls, the rows of tables gleaming with crystal and silver, the liveried servants splendid in bright buttons and vivid waist-coats—above all, the cheerful, festive life which animates the place, may be welcomed as a lively advance upon the sombre interests which death flings as a legacy to the old mansions from which it has removed its victims. This room, however, contributes but one to the store of curious associations belonging to the house and to the site occupied by the building. But we must limit our remarks to the indication of the Temple Club dining-hall—as handsome a room as is anywhere to be seen in London.

Lord Hampton has published a reply to Canon Barry's sermon at Gloucester on the occasion of the recent musical festival in that city.



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THE HOP HARVEST: DRYING THE HOPS.

HOP-DRYING.

In connection with all the hop-grounds of Kent are what are called "oast-houses"—places, that is to say, where the hops, after being picked, are dried and packed ready for the market. They consist of a long barnlike building, with an upper floor and several kilns—the round, extinguisher-looking constructions shown among our illustrations. The hops, after being picked into the hop-bin, are measured by "tally-men" (a picker receiving a shilling for six or eight bushels) and put into sacks. These sacks are then carted off to the oasthouse. Arrived there, they are emptied out on to the upper floor of the kiln, till this is covered about a foot deep. This floor, generally some 20 ft. across, consists of laths or battens, with openings between. It is covered with a rough haircloth or sacking, through which the hot air coming from below finds a free passage. The fires (of which there are generally three to a kiln) are then lighted below, and the kiln is closed. The hops remain subjected to the current of hot air for eleven or twelve hours, being occasionally turned over to ensure their equal drying. Sulphur is mixed with the fuel to serve the double purpose of killing any insects and giving to the hops a good bright colour. There seems to be a good deal of skill or experience required for this drying, and the dryer is an important personage during the hop harvest, receiving about £2 a week, besides beer or malt. When the hops are thoroughly dried, they are taken out of the kiln and spread on the upper floor of the main structure to cool. Here they remain for a day, and are then ready for the "pockets," as the sacks are called in which they are packed. The packing was until lately managed by a man getting into the pocket as it hung suspended from an opening in the floor, and stamping the hops down. Now, however, the man is superseded by a press, the round slab of wood being worked down into the pocket and ramming the hops tightly into every corner. The pocket contains about 1½ cwt. of hops, and, being filled, is sewn up, and is then ready to be sent to the railway station, and so to market.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Civil Service Commissioners, in their eighteenth report recently issued, state that the number of nominations with which they had to deal between July 1, 1872, and Dec. 31, 1873, was 5331, out of which 59 were cancelled, 335 were declined, and 440 had not been disposed of at the last-mentioned date. The remainder, 4497, may be divided as follows:—Nominees unsuccessful in limited competitions, 107; rejections on age, 122; on health, 48; on character, 77; on knowledge and ability, 419; certificates granted, 3724. Under the same head (the Commissioners say) must be mentioned those examinations in which, though the method of open competition has been pursued, it has been adopted not under the fifth clause of your Majesty's order, but independently of it, at the request of the head of the department concerned. The most important of these in point of numbers are the competitions by which out of an aggregate of 4337 candidates, 1636 persons have been selected, during the period under review, for employment in the department of the Postmaster-General—81 as boy clerks, 1479 as boy sorters and telegraph messengers, and 76 as letter-carriers, labourers, &c. Two open competitions were also held, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for student interpreterships in the consular service, at which eight candidates were selected for appointment, the total number of applicants having been 88. The number of open competitive examinations held during the eighteen months, the Commissioners state, has been 28. There were 540 vacancies, and 3693 applicants were admitted to compete after having passed a preliminary test examination. The total number of applicants was considerably larger. Under the 7th clause of the Order in Council, which empowers the Commissioners, subject to certain conditions, to dispense wholly or partially with examinations, 175 certificates were granted during the eighteen months.

With respect to army entrance examinations the Commissioners observe:—

At the date of our last report no examinations had yet taken place under the regulations whereby first appointments in your Majesty's regiments of cavalry and infantry were thrown open to public competition. From that time to the end of last year two such examinations were held—viz., in May and August, 1873—at which the aggregate number of competitors was 536, of appointments 154. In addition to these, two examinations were held of lieutenants of militia who, having been recommended for commissions by their respective commanding officers, were submitted to a qualifying test only, and out of 76 who presented themselves 30 were reported as qualified. During the same period 518 candidates were competitively examined on four different occasions, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, out of whom 161 were selected; and in the early part of 1873 a competition was held, under the conditions described in our last report, for the appointment of sub-assistant commissary in the Control department, at which 242 candidates offered themselves for 24 vacancies. The total number of candidates examined by us during this period in connection with the military services, including 46 who were tested under a former scheme for commissions in the Household Brigade, amounted to 1418.

On the examinations for the Civil Service of India the Commissioners report as follows:—

At the open competition, held in April, 1873, for the Civil Service of India 204 candidates were examined, out of whom 35 were selected. The final examination of candidates selected in 1871 took place in May and June. Thirty-six candidates passed this examination, and were appointed to the Civil Service, including two belonging to the previous year, who, having been prevented by illness from attending the examination in 1872, were permitted by the Secretary of State in Council to present themselves in 1873. One candidate failed to obtain our certificate of qualification, and consequently lost his appointment. Two open competitions were held in July, 1872, and July, 1873, for admission to the Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. On each occasion 50 candidates were selected out of a total of 174 competitors examined in 1872 and 153 in 1873. Two examinations were held in November, 1872, and November, 1873, for appointments in the India Forest Service. At the first, out of a total of 31 competitors, 4 candidates were selected for training in France and 4 for training in Germany. At the second two appointments only were offered, and the total number of candidates examined was 18. The total number of candidates examined by us during the period under review in connection with the Indian services is 643, which, being added to the numbers already stated with reference to the other services, civil and military, makes up an aggregate of 25,322.

A museum of smallarms has been opened at Birmingham. It contains a large collection of ancient firearms and examples of every process connected with modern gunmaking.

A Congregational church erected at East Dereham, Norfolk, in memory of William Cowper, and built on the site of the house in which the poet spent his declining years, has been opened.

EN PROMENADE.

If ever there were a Paradise for country cousins, gay with brilliant decorations, crowds of Londoners (always a great desideratum—there is nothing the country cousin hates so much as another country cousin), with showy music, and perhaps just the slightest suspicion of fastness, it is Covent Garden, when it has thrown off the solemn state (and high prices) of the opera season, and opens itself to the promenading public at a shilling a head.

On his first evening in London the young clerk or tradesman from a small country town presses round delighted in the crowd of Frenchmen, Germans (if it be a classical night), blasé cockneys, and pretty girls—for to the country cousin are not all London girls pretty?—and stares in bewildered admiration at the lofty orchestra (where smiles benignly Mr. Levy, bearing his cornet and his decorations with a majestic serenity it is good to witness), at the long bar presided over by stalwart beauties, at the huge blocks of gleaming ice, at the little tables and foreign waiters—"quite Continental," as he remarks—and, above all, at those wonderful picturesque little grottoes (in the chaste and refined style of the Grand Monarque), where bathe and sport, unwearied, night after night, nymphs fairer than Dorothea—lovely sisters of the steadily-smiling maidens who in the windows of hairdressers turn and turn for ever.

Were he not himself one of the most noticeable factors in the dense miscellaneous crowd—too dense almost for real "promenading," as, perhaps, it is too miscellaneous for description—he could not fail to notice in how various ways these hundreds of people, all nominally attracted by the music, devote themselves to the enjoyment of their evening. He and his fellow-countrymen probably think it "the thing" to pay no attention whatever to the music, but prowl round and round perpetually—surely making themselves dreadfully tired—staring unceremoniously at everything and everybody, all with the air of doing something intensely fast. His direct antithesis, the musical man, is only to be seen when there is some special "classical" attraction; he comes for the music and devotes himself to the music, often with a partly apologetic, partly contemptuous, air intended to convey the slight surprise he feels at finding himself on ground less classical than St. James's Hall. Very frequently he brings with him the pianoforte score of one or two of the principal pieces; though then he generally "sits up aloft," turning over the pages obtrusively, and humming in advance little passages which he may remember, generally not too correctly—though the most perfect accuracy could not make a rendering through the nose of, say, the scherzo of the "Moonlight Sonata" endurable. He applauds vociferously at the end of a symphony half an hour long, which has reduced the country cousin aforesaid to a state of hopeless bewilderment, and loudly hisses when in the second part a commonplace ballad is sung—not very well, it must be confessed—by some gushing favourite of the ordinary promenade-concert-goer.

How different from either of these is the Frenchman—the conventional short Frenchman, with moustache and imperial à la Napoleon III., or the more distinguished tall Frenchman, with unwaxed moustache and close curling beard! His object is simply to enjoy himself, and he does enjoy himself, snapping his fingers in time when a selection from "Le Petit Faust" or "Giroflé-Girofla" is being blared out by a band apparently all trombones, and capering as freely as the throng will permit during the performance of Herr Keler Béla's lively galops, much to the undisguised astonishment of all British "swells" within sight.

This unrestrained public enjoyment of the Frenchman, German, Italian—even of the Irishman and the canny Scot—is curiously different to our English quiet, silent way of taking things: at a race, a modern country fair (so soon to be extinct as the dodo), an election even, our excitement, if as strong, is nothing like so palpable as that of men of other nations in corresponding circumstances; even our street arabs, with their comic songs and frequent "break-downs," have not the exuberant, delighted pantomime and cheery laugh of the little Italians about the streets dancing comically to hideous bagpipes. As one ascends higher in society this grows more noticeable—at a "swell" public school even the boys at their athletic sports seem almost ashamed sometimes to give a good hearty cheer. Why this should be so it is difficult to say; it is, perhaps, partly due to real modesty—though the most modest men are certainly not always the most reticent in the public expression of their opinions—partly to the very opposite of modesty, self-consciousness, and greatly, no doubt, to the excessively high admiration felt both by themselves and by people of lower social position for that entirely unique class known as English gentlemen, who may be described as more nearly approaching Fennimore Cooper's fine but purely ideal creation, the stately chivalrous Red Indian, than any other race of men in the world—including, most decidedly, the real Ojibbeway. It is "bad form" to be raised to enthusiasm by picture, symphony, or play—"a gentleman doesn't gush" would seem to be our golden rule, the first and greatest of our commandments: a rule which must make all our theatres, concerts, public meetings of any kind seem tame and dull to the foreigner; a commandment which, indeed, probably operates against our own enjoyment of them, and in defence of which we can think of but one argument—isn't it better than the other extreme?

Perhaps the three classes we have mentioned—country cousins, musical enthusiasts, and Frenchmen eagerly seeking a substitute for the *cafés chantants* of Paris the well-beloved—may be said collectively to form the mass of the ordinary frequenters of the Promenade Concerts; but there are also individual ordinary frequenters—people whose faces one might see there some three or four times in the week, dropping in sometimes for half an hour only (generally about the beginning of the second part—the *opéra-bouffe* selection), sometimes in and out the whole evening; individuals of that very considerable class—young men with nothing to do in the evening—which has formed the chief support of promenade concerts ever since first "misfortune flooded the management, and Jullien flooded the pit"—and provided, we may remark, music and an orchestra of infinitely lower quality than Messrs. Gatti have this year given us. So large, indeed, is this class of Londoners at a loss how to spend their evenings that ere long these promenade concerts may be continued at Covent Garden, or elsewhere, throughout the entire year. It would be no small boon to have always a place into which one might stroll for an hour or so with no trouble, at no great expense, where one could see the whole of some performance—not the rag-end of a farce or the middle of a melodrama—where, above all, there is every night something different, some music popular and pretty yet generally of a decently high class and decently performed, which one is not condemned to enjoy squeezed in between two stout old ladies, practically unable to move from one's eighteen inches of hard leather twice in the evening, but to which one can listen walking about freely, taking one's pleasure "sadly, after the English fashion," according to Froissart, yet easily, comfortably, cheaply—*en promenade*.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON SELF-CULTURE.

In opening the autumnal session of the Exeter Working Men's Association, on Monday, the Bishop of Exeter said self-culture depended very much upon the degree in which they were able to understand each other, and the world in which God placed them. The cultivation of the mind turned upon that, and therefore everything which tended to bring their minds into contact with other minds—whether it were study, conversation, or honest effort to understand other people and live with them—had a real power in the cultivation of their intellects. The subject was an exceedingly broad one, and therefore he would confine himself to those methods of self-culture which were to be worked through study. He wished still further to limit himself. In pursuing studies two persons might have two very different objects in view—one, because it might be useful to him in his occupation of life, and a very laudable motive that was; the other, because he wanted to make himself more of a man—to improve that which constituted the difference between a man and the beasts of the field, which marked his dominion over the rest of God's creation—viz., his understanding, his intellectual faculties—because he wished to raise himself in the scale of being. This latter purpose of study was what he meant by self-culture. What was the key-note of all that was to be done? The indispensable condition of success was time. Cramming never really did the work which study was intended to do; on the contrary, as it was simply to remember something for a very short time and then to cast it all out again (work which the mind was not intended to do), the thing, if done on a large scale, was certain to do much more harm than good. The attempt to learn things too quickly met them constantly in life. In his own experience, as Bishop of the diocese, he constantly met with it. A man who passed an examination for clerical orders after three years' study was worth ten times as much as one who had, perhaps, acquired his knowledge in as many months, although both might have passed an equally good examination. The knowledge in the former case was part of the furniture of the mind, and would remain so for life, and the man was the stronger for having acquired it and better able to pursue his studies in future; whereas in the other case it had simply filled the memory for the time, and the man would soon fall far short of what was required of him. Experience showed that knowledge acquired in a hurry was of very little use and was comparatively worthless. Working men did not lose so much by the fact that they had to spend so much of their time in daily work. Study for one hour a day, if regularly followed up, would be sure and real. If they had to climb slowly the progress would be sure, and the slowness was a real advantage. Perseverance was essential to all success in study. Human nature was weak; and nine out of ten men who began a course of self-culture would spoil all by stopping, and render what they had done worse than useless. As to the choice of a study, his Lordship pointed out that that was most likely to be useful to a man for which he had a natural aptitude, which seemed easiest to him. Some men had no special aptitude, but yet they made a mark in the world, being blessed with a good proportion of common sense. If a man had any natural aptitude for a special branch of study he would soon discover it. If he had none, then he recommended him to determine his choice by the associations of his daily life. Let him select some kind of study which bore on the business in which he was engaged—a gardener, botany; a blacksmith, metals; railway engineer, mechanics, and so on. The studies which generally did most for a man in the way of culture—which gave him most command over his understanding, which enabled him most thoroughly to know himself—were those which brought him in contact with the thoughts and feelings of other men. God had so ordained it that, in proportion as men's minds came into contact with one another, in that proportion they were cultivated; and so it was that, among all studies, one of the most cultivating was the study of languages and the great works of literature. Those who knew nothing of any other language than their own could hardly conceive the difference it made in a man's way of looking at a thing if he only once began to understand how it was expressed in another tongue. The necessity for passing the same thing through different modes of thinking had a wonderful effect on the mind. But if the study of languages and literature ranked highest in cultivating power, they ought, to be thorough, to be commenced early in life. A man who took up a language in late years might acquire considerable proficiency, but he rarely attained to anything like delicacy in it. The mind seemed after a time to get stiff—to lack the necessary flexibility. Next to languages came the study of history. If history was studied carefully, with the purpose not only of storing the memory, but to trace the sequence of cause and effect in the life of nations, it was a really elevating study. But there were dangers to be avoided. The student must be careful not to accept to the letter the statements of every historian, but should compare different writers, to test their accuracy and to form an independent judgment. The most conscientious historian was sure to give a colouring to his writings, and some eminent men had even descended to omission and misrepresentation. Next to the study of men his Lordship ranked the study of things—mathematics and the natural sciences. With regard to the latter, he observed that to men of mature years this study would have considerable power in refining and cultivating the intellect. If a man had any right feeling in him, they would constantly draw his thoughts up towards the Creator, leading him to contemplate the beauty and order which reigned throughout His works. They often found that the men who had given themselves to these studies wrote most beautifully, and that the beauty of their writing was entirely due to the fact that they were so thoroughly impressed with the beauty and order observed in creation. They contemplated nature until it took possession of their imaginations, and they could not fail to describe it in language which not only appealed to the understanding, but often also to the heart. A great teacher of science had in himself often something of the poet. There was perpetual poetry attending the study of natural science from beginning to end. In conclusion, his Lordship warned his hearers against a fault which beset all who tried to cultivate themselves—that of vanity, the temptation to overrate their attainments.

Lord Henry Scott, M.P., and Sir H. Drummond-Wolff, M.P., were present at a Conservative dinner at Lymington, on Tuesday night, and spoke on the political topics of the day.

A telegram from Rome states that the Pope has rewarded the secession of the Marquis of Ripon by forwarding to him a magnificent silver crucifix mounted on a pedestal, which is said to contain a very precious relic.

Nineteen schools, numbering between four and five thousand souls, attended the first festival of the Birmingham Sunday-School Union, held, on Tuesday evening, in the Townhall. A service of song, consisting of a selection of hymns, was rendered by a choir of 400 children, and an illustrated lecture on part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" given by the Rev. W. F. Callaway. The second festival took place on Wednesday night, when the children of twenty-five schools were present.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

During the past month a meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute has been held at Barrow, at which several interesting papers were read. But, as a rule, the discussions were better than the papers, and many valuable suggestions were thrown out in them which we believe are yet destined to produce valuable fruit. Foremost among these were the suggestions of Mr. Edward Williams, manager of the firm of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., who stated that there is a manifest waste of fuel and of labour in first running molten iron from the blast-furnace into pigs and subsequently re-melting these pigs for the use of the Bessemer converter, when it would be possible to run the metal from the blast-furnace into the converter direct. To this it was objected by one speaker that it is necessary that the metal introduced into the converter should have a certain composition, which could only be ensured by testing and assorting the cold pigs. But it was replied to this objection that the kind of iron produced by any blast-furnace can be determined by the nature of the slag; that more or less carbon is immaterial to the Bessemer process, as that only implies more or less blowing; and that although if there be very little silicon present the metal will blow cold, yet that this can easily be adjusted by letting out the molten metal into a reservoir, to which a little iron rich in silicon can be added if the quantity naturally present in the iron is deficient. Mr. Williams made two other suggestions in regard to the rolling of rails which are highly important. The one is that rails may be rolled in a hoop like tires and thereafter be opened out, which will save crop ends. The other is that rails may be rolled in a mill on the principle of a Wilde's bloomer, in which the bar has to pass through a succession of short rollers placed one behind the other, and so will come out complete. The first of these ideas is, so far as we are aware, quite original. The second we have ourselves before propounded, and we think it the better device of the two.

We have on several occasions referred to the growing belief in the parasitical character of most diseases, and in a recent paper in *Virchow's Archiv* Dr. Lukomsky recounts the results of his experiments showing the parasitical character of erysipelas. It was found that fluids holding spores of fungi in suspension produce violent phlegmonous inflammation when injected into the subcutaneous tissue, but that the contents of erysipelas vesicles free from fungi, injected subcutaneously, do not usually produce any morbid phenomena. These experiments afford evidence of the close connection between erysipelas inflammation and the development of the lower organisms, or, in other words, go to prove that erysipelas is a parasitical disease.

A favourable report has been made to the Academy of Medicine in France upon M. Chervin's system for curing stammering, which he regards as a sort of St. Vitus's dance of the muscles of respiration and phonation. To remedy this, he advises slow and measured exercise of the respiratory muscles, and he also drills the unruly movements of the tongue and lips into the required obedience to the will by systematic exercise.

In the last number of the *Philosophical Magazine* there is a note by Mr. C. Horner stating that certain colouring substances derived from woods which do not exhibit fluorescence when dissolved in water or alcohol become highly fluorescent when immersed in castor oil. Turmeric in castor oil gives an emerald-green fluorescent light at least three times as vivid as that obtained when it is immersed in other fluids.

The rumoured probability of a war between China and Japan has thrown a temporary damp upon the project of a polytechnic exhibition at Shanghai; but, as the latest advices show that war is not likely to occur, public attention is being again directed to the undertaking. It will be useful, therefore, to repeat that the main purpose of the exhibition is to bring before the eyes of the Chinese the most useful productions of art and science now existing among Western nations; and, as China has a population equal to that of all the other civilised nations of the world put together, and is still an untilled field so far as the absorption of European manufactures is concerned, it may fairly be expected that the proposed exhibition will bring to the most meritorious of the exhibitors important commercial advantages. The British Consul at Shanghai is the chairman of the local committee, which numbers some of the most influential residents, both native and European.

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* condemns the sensational notices of "carnivorous plants," as they are called, which have appeared in some of the newspapers. Those plants, he says, have no stomachs; and he disbelieves in the digestion and assimilation of the captured flies in the manner stated.

Messrs. John Bourne and Co., of London, have published a pamphlet descriptive of their compound engines for driving factories and mills, illustrated by a large engraving. They say that, in cheapness and in equability of motion, this engine is superior to any other; and it appears that, in a number of cases, this species of engine has been substituted for engines of the common type, with the result of saving half the fuel.

Dr. Milne states that he has examined a great number of samples of soda-water, lemonade, and other aerated beverages made in Glasgow, and that he has found lead present in them all, in some cases to the extent of half a grain to the gallon.

A letter was lately read at the French Academy of Sciences on a remarkable toxic action exerted at a distance by the Colchicum autumnale at the period of flowering. The hand, when held near the anthers of the flowers, changes to a livid, greenish yellow colour; but the natural colour is restored in a few seconds after the hand is removed. The action is probably produced by an exhalation from the flower.

A late number of the *Garden* gives an engraving of a stoneless plum, the *Prunus tenerrima*. This species of plum is at present of little value except for ornament or for preserving. But probably its quality could be improved by skilful cultivation.

M. Lecompte has proposed to utilise the power of the tides to bore the proposed tunnel between France and England, the power of the tides being employed to compress air to work the boring-machines. It is only in special situations, however, that this power could be economically employed, as its adoption implies the use of great reservoirs with a narrow opening, in which would be set the machines on which the tidal waters would have to act.

Vanilla has latterly been adulterated by intermixture with a species of wild vanilla which has poisonous properties. It is to be hoped that the natural vanilla will soon be superseded by the artificial kind made from the bark of fir-trees.

Prussia has been selling a number of her old firearms to Persia, as well as to China and Japan. In point of fact, however, firearms of all kinds, if of an antiquated character, are a bad purchase for any Power to make; and the same remark applies to antiquated armourclads, which, if penetrable by shot, are more dangerous to the occupants than if they had no armour upon them. If armour is thick enough to keep out shot it has an obvious utility. But if it is penetrable, then the persons on board have not merely to encounter the shot, but also the shower of destructive splinters which the penetration of the shot produces. Henceforth there will only be two classes of war-vessels discharging missiles through the air—the one swift, unarmoured vessels with heavy guns; and the other armourclads, with sides so thick as to be impenetrable.

FINE ARTS.

Various proposals have been made for the removal and re-erection of Temple Bar. Some would have it set up in the Temple Gardens, others would place it in Guildhall-yard, and several far less reasonable suggestions have been made. It is evident it cannot remain where it is, even if its dangerous condition did not preclude its retention. The façade of the New Law Courts will be at a distance of some feet from the north side of the Bar, and the houses thence eastward to Chancery-lane will probably be set back so as to coincide with the alignment of the Law Courts front. To symmetrically fill the space, therefore, Temple Bar would have to be re-erected in the centre of the widened thoroughfare. If so re-erected, however, it would be the same serious obstruction to the traffic which it has long become. The case here is different from that of the statue of Queen Anne before St. Paul's, to which we adverted last week, for the latter causes no public inconvenience. Temple Bar re-erected elsewhere would lose the historical association which it derives from its present situation, and neither architecturally nor structurally considered does it deserve preservation. The Corporation of London doubtless possess some ancient rights at the site of the present gateway which they not unnaturally wish to maintain. Gates, however, or anything in the nature of a bar, could never be of any practical use, and would certainly interfere more or less with the traffic. Some of the Law Courts designs indicated a solution of the difficulty by throwing an arch completely across the street where the Bar now stands, which, without forming an impediment, would preserve the associations of the ancient City boundaries.

Mr. Bruckmann, of Henrietta-street, has forwarded to us specimens of the new series of photographs from works by the late German master, N. von Kaulbach, which have not hitherto been reproduced. These works (the publication of which we lately announced) will furnish about 200 plates, and will appear in monthly parts of about thirty plates each. The original pictures, cartoons, and other designs are many of them of important and striking character, and well calculated to increase our admiration of and astonishment at the force and fertility of the great designer's imagination, and his rare technical power. The collection will comprise examples of the master from his fifteenth year till his death, and so supply materials for estimating every phase of his art. Several of the photographs are from cartoons the theme of which is "The Deluge"—compositions of many figures, depicting with startlingly bold conception the struggle for life, hope, apathy, or despair, and the contrasts of unfettered passions in the expiring world. Another remarkable but little known subject is "Otto III. in the Sepulchre of Charlemagne," from the oil painting in the German Museum of Nuremberg.

A movement is on foot to erect a statue to Mr. Bass, M.P., at Derby, in commemoration of the services rendered by him to the borough for many years. It is proposed that the subscription should be restricted to one guinea, and that the site for the statue should be in front of the Free Library and Museum which Mr. Bass's generosity is providing for the town.

It is announced that the restoration of York Minster is so far approaching completion that the formal reopening will take place on Nov. 12 and 13.

The monument to John Bunyan in the Nonconformist burial-ground, Bunhill-fields, which was erected by public subscription, and inaugurated so late as 1862, by the Earl of Shaftesbury, has been sadly neglected, and already requires extensive renovation. Parts of the recumbent figure of Bunyan are crumbling away, three parts of the nose having already disappeared. The two bas-reliefs on the tomb have been injured in a way that will scarcely be credited. From one of the figures the nose, upper lip, and chin have been deliberately chipped away, evidently quite recently; and the nose of the other has been similarly mutilated.

It is in contemplation to extend the Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow, by adding to it a large central block, with two wings, at a cost of about £40,000. The nucleus of an antiquarian collection has been given by Mr. Sheriff, of Abbotshaugh.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have, under the powers of the City Improvements Act, decreed the removal of another of the City churches—that of St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch-street. This church, which was originally built in 1283, and was burned down in the Great Fire of 1666, and rebuilt from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1681, contains many objects of interest, amongst others a very ancient monument to the memory of Sir Arthur Ingham, with the costume painted in colours, and another to that of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, the famous antiquary and biblioplist. In the vestry of the church are preserved four large two-handed brass syringes, which were at one time the only machines used in London for the extinction of fires. The monuments and mural tablets will be removed to the Church of Allhallows, Lombard-street.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple are having a series of important alterations and improvements made in the general structure of their library. The alterations include the insertion of new stone windows at the south-east side, new stacks of ornamental stone-worked chimneys, and a reconstruction of the heating apparatus.

Mr. Holman Hunt intends shortly to return to the East in order to complete a picture which he has commenced. He is at present engaged on two portraits, one of which is a lifesize whole-length figure of his son.

The new Artisans' Institute, about to be established in London, for the promotion of general and technical knowledge, is deservedly receiving great and generous encouragement. The object of the institute is most praiseworthy. Similar organisations exist in France and other countries, and in many departments of art-workmanship the foreign workman has the advantage of having means of education not within the reach of the English artisan. Competition is now becoming so keen in all directions that we must give our workman every facility, or he will inevitably lose ground against his many new rivals.

A statue commemorative of the late Marquis of Downshire has been erected and unveiled with suitable ceremony, before the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant, and a large concourse of people, in a prominent position at Hillsborough.

A handsome illuminated address from the Corporation of Bedford in acknowledgment of the gift of the statue of Bunyan by the Duke of Bedford has been presented to his Grace at Woburn Abbey by a deputation headed by the Mayor.

A silver bust, lifesize, in excellent preservation, has been found at Herculaneum. It is not known at present whether it is simply cast or worked with the chisel, or whom it may represent. This is the first work of the kind found either at Herculaneum or Pompeii.

A retrospective exhibition of industrial art of great interest has been opened at Milan. Contributions of the choicest objects have been made from all the most celebrated collections, public and private, of Italy; and the Italian industrial arts of

the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were never so well represented.

The United States Centennial Commission announces its readiness to receive applications for space in the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia in 1876. Manufacturers and others who propose to exhibit on this occasion are therefore requested to make known their intention promptly.

The spire of Strasburg Cathedral, hitherto reputed to be the highest in Europe, is now said to be surpassed by the spire of the new Church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, the total height of which to the top of the cross is reported to be 472 ft.—i.e., 6 ft. higher than Strasburg.

The exhibition of the works of the late M. Gelyre at Lausanne has realised 15,000 f., which is to be applied to the erection of a monument to his memory.

An exhibition of models for a statue of Lamorinière was opened on Thursday last, at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.

The pictures by deceased French artists in the Luxembourg, Paris, are to be removed to the long galleries of the Louvre, facing the Seine. The pictures of the Dutch and Flemish schools, many of which are in these galleries, are to be placed together in another part of the Louvre.

"THE TWO ORPHANS."

We present in our Illustration the scene which constitutes the dénouement of the new play at the Olympic, adapted to the English stage by Mr. John Oxenford, from the French of MM. Dennerly and Cormon, and entitled "The Two Orphans." The pervading interest of the play lies in the efforts made to restore the lost sisters to each other. Baffled continually, just at the moment when the wished-for event seems nigh at hand, the play at the last culminates in the desired situation. The scene is La Frochard's garret, where the two sisters, Louise (Miss Fowler) and Henriette (Miss Ernstone) meet, only to fall into fresh danger from the brute instincts of Jacques (Mr. W. Rignold) and the infamous La Fouchard (Mrs. Huntley), and for awhile their case would appear to be hopeless—for what can the poor cripple, Pierre (Mr. H. Neville), do in their behalf? Love, however, has inspired the poor, feeble youth with sudden energy equal to the peril, and he dares to oppose, weak as he is, his strong and presumptuous brother, and, in doing so, slays his burly antagonist. Heaven justifies the fratricide, for the sake of the innocent whom it preserves and the motive by which it is prompted. Of realistic dramas this is one of the best; and admirably is it acted by the Olympic company throughout. In the scene before us the talents of Mr. Neville, Mr. W. Rignold, Mrs. Huntley, Miss Ernstone, and particularly Miss Fowler, are combined in giving the fullest possible effect to the appalling situation.

JAPANESE ESCORT OFFICERS.

The amazing rapidity of social and political changes in the insular empire of Eastern Asia during the last ten or twenty years has been repeatedly observed. To the reader who desires to know all about it we commend a volume which Mr. Murray has lately published by the name of "New Japan." In this book Mr. Samuel Mossman presents an abundant collection of statistical and personal anecdotes, extracts from official reports, and other authentic documents, illustrative of "the remarkable progress of the Japanese in Western civilisation." The series begins with the Dutch factory at Nagasaki, as it existed in 1853, when the American expedition, under Commodore Perry, entered the bay of Jeddo. The Russian negotiations of 1855, those of the British and French Governments in 1858, the opening of the ports to our commerce, the disturbances and outrages from 1860 to 1863, followed by our bombardment of Kagosima and of the Simono-saki forts, are successively related. The author next relates the internal revolutions of Japan since 1865, and the conflict of factions among the feudal princes and Daimios or nobles; the election of Stots-Bashi to the office of Siogoon (formerly written Tycoon) with the chief actual ruling power; the accession of the young Mikado, whose name is Mut-sito, to the supreme imperial sovereignty, the powers of which had long been kept in abeyance; the overthrow of the Siogoon by a combination of hostile Daimios, and their subsequent repression, leaving the Mikado in 1868 sole Monarch of Japan. In the last six or seven chapters he describes the various reforms that have been introduced by the Mikado's Government, down to the return of Iwakura's diplomatic mission from its visit to Europe and America about a twelvemonth ago. Many of the incidents here narrated were, at the time, made subjects of illustrations contributed to our Journal by Mr. Wirgman, the resident Artist at Yokohama; and Mr. Simpson, also, on his way home from the Emperor of China's wedding at Peking, made a few sketches in Japan, which our readers have not forgotten. The costume and features therefore of such figures as those represented in one of our Engravings this week may seem tolerably familiar; but we cannot tell how long these fashions of attire, for the officers of a native escort in Japan, will be likely to meet the traveller's eye. Everything there is threatened with change, even to the shaving a bride's eyebrows and the blackening of her teeth.

The appointment of Major-General Sir A. H. Horsford as military secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, in the room of Lieut.-General Sir James Lindsay, deceased, has been gazetted.

It is officially announced that a competitive examination of candidates for first appointments to the cavalry and infantry will take place at the University of London, on Dec. 7 and following days, the first day being devoted to the inspection of the candidates by a board of medical officers. There will be 140 appointments in the cavalry and infantry of the line, and twelve commissions in West India regiments to be competed for. Twenty-four commissions will be offered for competition by University candidates. As provided for in the Royal Warrant of April 2, 1874, and the Secretary of State's instructions thereon, a certain number of the successful candidates will be gazetted to regiments in India, and undergo their course of military instruction in that country, prior to promotion to the rank of lieutenant. A further number will be gazetted to sub-lieutenancies on a general list and will be required to join the Royal Military College on Feb. 11, 1875, and on completion of their course of instruction will be posted to regiments in which vacancies may at the time exist. The remainder will be required to join the Royal Military College as students on Feb. 11, 1875, and will be gazetted to sub-lieutenancies as vacancies occur. The English authors who will form part of the examination are as follow:—Chaucer, prologue to the "Canterbury Tales;" Shakespeare, "Julius Caesar;" Bacon, "Advancement of Learning;" "Johnson's Lives," Pope and Swift; Scott, "Rob Roy;" Cowper, "The Task." The examination in English history will be limited to the period A.D. 1714 to A.D. 1775.—An examination will shortly be held for the admission of a small number of assistant clerks into the Royal Navy.



SCENE FROM "THE TWO ORPHANS," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.



JAPANESE ESCORT OFFICERS.



JOSEPH, OVERSEER OF PHARAOH'S GRANARIES. BY L. ALMA TADEMA.



VINTAGERS WAITING TO BE HIRED AT ARGENTEUIL.

THE VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

We know the manner in which thousands of poor people from London go down into the Weald of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, in the month of September, to get temporary employment in hop-picking. So likewise, in readiness for the vintage of rural France, may be yearly witnessed a miscellaneous gathering of men, women, and children, whose mustering-place is no farther distant than the small town of Argenteuil. They troop into the open square near the church, late on the eve of the great hiring-day, and there mostly lie down, in the open air, to such repose as they can obtain pillowed on their bundles of simple baggage. Many of them seem, from their dress, to be peasantry of remote districts, who have travelled several days' journey to this place, and who have yet a long way to go for two or three weeks' work and wages. It is to be hoped they will be enabled to take home with them, at the end of the season, enough to provide some little comforts for the winter. An illustration of the vintage which we gave a fortnight ago was accompanied by a few particulars of their mode of work and life in the vineyards of the sunny south.

POISONOUS MUSHROOMS.

An inquest was held in Coalharbour-lane, Brixton, last Saturday, before Mr. William Carter, the district Coroner, on the bodies of Mrs. Henry Eggbrecht, of Watkyn-terrace, and of her infant child, both of whom, there can be little reasonable doubt, were poisoned by some deleterious fungus mistaken for a mushroom. It seems, according to the evidence adduced, that a basket of so-called mushrooms was purchased for the use of Mr. Eggbrecht's family, and handed over to the cook, who stewed them *secundum artem*, and duly served them up for supper. In the course of the meal it was noticed that the dish had a stronger flavour than usual. Suspicion was aroused, and the remainder of the ragout was condemned to be thrown away. Unfortunately, the mischief had been done before the fatal error was discovered. In two days Mrs. Eggbrecht died, with all the symptoms of fungoid poisoning; while her infant child breathed its last shortly after the meal. It is a law of nature that both in man and in the lower animals a poison taken by the nursing mother is at once conveyed to the offspring; and the fact that the unhappy infant was the first to experience the terrible effects of the dish is the strongest proof that the subsequent death of the mother was due to the cause to which the verdict of the Coroner's jury attributed it. If corroboration is needed, it is to be found in the fact that Mr. Eggbrecht himself, who partook of the food but slightly, was shortly afterwards seized with violent sickness and all the more ordinary symptoms of acute poisoning.

The *Leisure Hour* has some opportune remarks regarding poisonous mushrooms:—The field mushroom assumes so many forms that it is impossible to assign any characters that shall embrace all; and the hot-bed mushroom is different, again, from these. The bright, rosy tint of the gills, and the absence of any yellow stain when bruised, are the surest indications. The test of a silver spoon is fallacious. As a general rule, no one would eat fungi which have a revolting smell; and if they leave, when tasted, a hot sensation in the mouth and throat, they should be used with caution. Two, however, which are acrid are yet excellent articles of food—viz., *Hydnum repandum* and *Cantharellus cibarius*. With such species it is a good practice to slice them into hot water and press the slices in a cloth before stewing. Professor Bentley (the Professor of Botany at King's College, London) gives the following "general characters by which the edible and poisonous species of fungi may, as a rule (but not an unerring one), be distinguished. Edible mushrooms—1, grow solitary in dry airy places; 2, are generally white or brownish; 3, have a compact brittle flesh; 4, do not change colour, when cut, by the action of the air; 5, juice watery; 6, odour agreeable; 7, taste not bitter, acrid, salt, or astringent. Poisonous mushrooms—1, grow in clusters, in woods, and dark, damp places; 2, usually with bright colours; 3, flesh tough, soft, and watery; 4, acquire a brown, green, or blue tint when cut and exposed to the air; 5, juice often milky; 6, odour commonly powerful and disagreeable; 7, have an acrid, astringent, acid, salt, or bitter taste. It is best to avoid all fungi which have arrived at their full development or show any signs of change; and by soaking doubtful fungi cut in slices for about an hour in vinegar, and afterwards washing them in boiling water, they may, it is stated, be rendered harmless." With regard to the use of fungi, Mr. Berkeley suggests that in general "they should be eaten with moderation, and with plenty of bread, to secure sufficient maceration. In case of accident, a strong mustard emetic should be taken immediately, and medical advice called in. The narcotic symptoms and attendant inflammation of the intestines are too grave to be trifled with by domestic medicine. If, however, medical aid is not at hand, the system must be kept up with chlorine, ether, brandy, and other stimulants; and if diarrhoea and painful colic are urgent symptoms, opium must be given freely."

Another annual cat show (the sixth) has been held at the Crystal Palace. There were 287 entries, divided into fifty classes, and several rare and valuable animals were exhibited.

Between Folkestone and Dover, on Tuesday, a sham fight took place in presence of the Duke of Cambridge. The troops engaged were those garrisoned at Dover and Shorncliffe, the former being commanded by Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford and the latter by Major-General Russell. The operations passed off satisfactorily. Afterwards the Duke, accompanied by Sir Richard Airey, Sir C. H. Ellice, and their staff, visited the Castalia, lying in Dover harbour. The review was continued on Wednesday, and the Duke inspected the troops at Chatham on Thursday.

Captain Wiggins has returned to Dundee, in the steamship *Diana*, from a voyage of exploration in the Arctic regions, having started from that port on June 4 last. His object was to reach the Gulf of Obi by way of the Kara Sea, in order to ascertain whether commerce could be carried on by water between Europe and Asia. He arrived at the mouth of the gulf on Aug. 5, and then returned home, after having endeavoured to find the Austrian expedition. Captain Wiggins is of opinion that the Kara Sea will be entirely open till the middle of October, and sees no reason why steam navigation should not be carried on annually between England and the Gulf of Obi.

As members for Pontefract, the Right Hon. H. C. Childers and Major Waterhouse were present, on the occasion of laying, on Monday, the first brick of a new reservoir now in course of construction on the Park-hill, for the purpose of accommodating the town with an increased supply of water for domestic and other purposes. Mr. Childers, in moving a vote of thanks to the chief magistrate of the town, alluded to the deficiencies which had in the past existed in respect to the supply of water. He said that from present resources a supply of only about three gallons per head could be obtained, but after the completion of the reservoir the quantity would be about twenty times as much, or sixty or seventy gallons per head.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

During the late Session, as was very natural, the aspiring independent members of the Liberal party were in partial eclipse, and under the influence of some depression. From this condition even Mr. Leatham—who apparently is a politician whom no circumstances could deprive of the free, rollicking (if the word may be permitted) demeanour and sarcastic, epigrammatic speech of which he is such a master—was perhaps not wholly exempt. If one mistakes not, he made but one set speech in the course of the Session; and an anxious and favourable critic might have detected that he was not so pungent as usual, though as good-humouredly confident as ever. At a recent foregathering with his constituents at Huddersfield he was himself in the fullest degree, and almost every sentence he spoke was illuminated with flashes of wit and humour. His sarcasms played like lightning upon the most distinguished public men, and he even ventured, in the warmth of his ebullitions, to glance sarcastically at Mr. Bright, who was spoken of as one of the great leaders of the Liberal party who, after their disastrous defeat, had solaced himself with the catching (if he could) of salmon in the far north. Amidst all the banter and the satire of which he was delivered Mr. Leatham developed a settled purpose, which showed his political courage to be no way daunted. For he was bold enough to declare not only that the triumphant Conservatives were split up into sections—a result of the Public Worship Bill—but that the Liberal party was firmly united and strictly organised, under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone, than who no other chief was possible. So far as the experiments of last Session enabled a judgment to be formed, there appears to be no other leader of the Opposition possible; but the general world outside of some secret depository of the plans and organisation of the party, to which Mr. Leatham seems to have been admitted, cannot conceive as yet of the rallying of the Liberals as a body and of the re-erection of Mr. Gladstone on the pedestal of leadership. At any rate, Mr. Leatham has trumpeted the recall to the standard with no uncertain sound, and with a confidence that induces a belief that he was not speaking for himself alone.

The borough of Leeds has always had a leaven of Conservatism within it. When it had only two members, for a long time one of them was a Conservative; and when it became a three-cornered constituency, under the Reform Act of 1864, it still had one Tory member. The Liberal representation was, what may be called, piebald in its character, inasmuch as Mr. Baines typified Liberalism in moderation, while Mr. Carter, an alderman of the borough, stood accountant for all the most rampant Radicalism of the place. He has not been a very pronounced member in the House; but his appearances indicated that, if a member of Parliament ought to be an exact reproduction of the electors who choose him, he is a perfect member. It was believed that he had the suffrages of his particular section of the constituency entirely with him; but the circumstances of a recent meeting between him and them has proved that this, whatever it may have been, is not now the case. It seems that at the last election the Conservative candidates were certain to carry two of the seats, and it became a question whether Mr. Baines or Mr. Carter was to be the "thirdsman," to use an expressive Scottish phrase. In this strait Mr. Carter appealed to a part of the constituency, which consisted of Irishmen; went in unreservedly for Home Rule, and won the odd seat by their aid. But, lo and behold! when Mr. Butt brought forward his Home Rule motion, Mr. Carter did not vote for it, and ever since his Irish following that was has baited and bullied him lustily; and when he appeared before a public meeting the other day, and endeavoured to justify his conduct, he encountered such a storm of indignation that he was not allowed even to conclude his speech, or to receive the usual vote of thanks which members generally receive on these occasions. In the olden time it often happened, or is said to have happened, that magicians were destroyed by the evil spirits which they conjured up to aid them in gaining some supposed advantage; and perhaps Mr. Carter can understand what the sensations of those dealers in the black art were when he was the centre of a bellowing, howling crowd of those who, perhaps, shouted themselves hoarse in his favour last February.

Amongst the young products of the last election who, though by no means forward or pressing in his pretensions on the House, somehow became rather observed, was Mr. Ernest Noel, who successfully contended against a Conservative invader of the Dumfries Burghs. On the face of them, his antecedents would not seem to designate him as a member for a Scotch district of burghs, except that on the maternal side he is North-Britishly descended. He bears about him much likeness, both in countenance and demeanour, to his father, the late Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and the tones of his voice have also an agreeable similarity. What judgment could be formed of him from the slight taste of his quality which he has as yet given to the House is favourable, and doubtless more will be heard of him. An address which he has been delivering to his constituents lately shows that he is politically in earnest.

While dealing with membership in Scotland note may be taken of one or two deliverances by other representatives of that country. It was the happy fortune of Sir William Edmonstone to win Stirlingshire for the Tories at the last general election, and to put out a young Liberal (Mr. C. Parker) who had previously wrested the representation from the Conservatives, and therefore got the reputation of a rising politician, but who, somehow, did not rise in the House, and whose disappearance consequently has caused no violent emotions even in his own party. The new member is an Admiral who has seen service, is of mature age, and of extreme gravity. It was his custom to enter the House at three o'clock every day, assume a particular seat, and never to be absent for more than a few minutes until the end of the proceedings, and this he did from the first day of the Session till the very last. It is no wonder that this proceeding suggested that he was going through a process of Parliamentary incubation, which would some day result in proportionate product. Something of this has happened, inasmuch as the gallant and sedentary Admiral has been addressing his constituents, but in such a manner that it would seem that the process of incubation is still going on with him. When Glasgow returned Dr. Cameron at the last election he came to the House with reputation. But at present he has not done much to justify that reputation; but no doubt the House is yet "to be blest" with his contributions to its wisdom. One day this week he has been standing sponsor to Sir Wilfrid Lawson at a permissive teetotal meeting in Glasgow, where Sir Wilfrid was in high good humour at having acquired the designation (it came out of Mr. Leatham's vocabulary) of the evangelist of gingerbeer.

A memorial to the First Commissioner of Works, praying that Kew Gardens should be opened earlier in the day than one was adopted on Tuesday by the Richmond Select Vestry.

The directors of the Crystal Palace have arranged a magnificent fête, to be held this day, for the benefit of the Hospital Saturday Fund.

LORD KIMBERLEY ON EDUCATION.

In distributing the prizes to the successful candidates in the Cambridge local examination, at Norwich, on Saturday, Lord Kimberley said the principal advantage of these examinations consisted in their connecting middle-class schools with the Universities. He was glad to see that these examinations succeeded because, while there had been marked attention given by Parliament and the country to the elementary education of the masses, he had sometimes been afraid lest less attention should be given to middle-class education, which was of not less, if, indeed, it were not of more, importance. No doubt this kind of education had languished. Great public schools had prospered, and extraordinary progress had been made in establishing schools for elementary education; but, owing to various circumstances, he did not think schools for middle-class education had kept pace with this movement. There was, however, a great movement in this direction now to be seen on all hands, but he was still afraid lest there should be slackness in public opinion on the subject.

Referring to efforts made in late years to utilise grammar schools throughout the country, his Lordship remarked that it would be an opprobrium to the country if prejudices and unnecessarily tender feelings as to what men thought some two or three hundred years ago should prevent action in the spirit of the founders of these schools, and making them useful for the present generation. Little local grammar schools could never meet existing wants. Everything had changed since they were founded. With the railways and inventions the world had moved; and in little local centres, if there were not the same life, energy, and activity, the labours of the masters in small grammar schools would be carried out under discouraging conditions. They were not given fair opportunity of showing their abilities nor the abilities of those under them. That being the case, it was with great gratification he had read the remarks made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Barnstable. With those observations his Lordship agreed; and he hoped that the Government, whether directed by either party, would act upon that excellent advice, and take care that endowments should be applied to the best advantage, and not be deterred by small local prejudices and outcries from making by law those necessary changes which would turn those endowments to better advantage. The proposition to take some of the endowments which exist so largely, and found scholarships with them at some schools, was deserving of encouragement. Was it not better that some small market towns should cease to have a grammar school, and that perhaps within ten miles there should be a flourishing school open to all pupils coming from towns or elsewhere, which might possibly afterwards lead to University or other honours? If the public would look at the matter generally they would overcome local difficulties, and so turn endowments to better account. Then, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said, everybody would be richer, and nobody really poorer, for the free use of them. By that means they would put aside some of the narrow restrictions imposed in those schools in former times, when it was impossible the founders could have seen what would be the present state of things. To say that to act in the spirit of the founder's will, and make his endowments useful, was a desecration of them, and that we were bound to keep up half-dead institutions, to the disgrace of those who founded them, and the greater disgrace of those who allowed them to continue, was to say we were not to make progress, and to be frightened from the path of duty and expediency by imaginary dangers and difficulties, and by imaginary indisposition on the part of persons to found institutions in future. The only valid objection was that we might discourage the foundation of these institutions—no doubt, a thing to be guarded against. He did not wish for reckless interference, nor to go beyond what was necessary. Where there was a doubt, he would go in the direction of the letter of the founder's will; but if men founded institutions, they did so in the spirit of these days, and did not wish to tie them up by too narrow restrictions, rather seeking to lead to such liberty as would enable them to be adapted to the wants of the country hereafter. His excuse for dilating on this subject was that it was a burning question.

Another movement, which all interested had seen with the greatest pleasure, was the institution of the system of examination in great public schools by the Universities. This must work great good. It was all very well to talk of interference with independence; but there was such a thing as too much independence. By efforts not being concentrated in one direction great waste of energy resulted. There was an advantage in taking care that all the different parts of our favourite systems fitted one into the other. They wanted a well-contrived system, such as that shadowed forth in the first report of the Education Commissioners, a system having the University at the summit, under it great public schools, then public schools of minor grade, and then below them elementary schools. What he hoped would be obtained was the connection of these, so that the poor men's sons at elementary schools showing peculiar distinction in intellectual acquirements would be enabled to get scholarships or money endowments to go to higher schools, and afterwards to a University; also that middle-class schools should be connected with the Universities as now, and each take the best boys from the lower stratum to a higher. By that means the population would have a fair chance, and every man would be born with a silver spoon in his mouth. A poor man's child might have more abilities than himself; but what a difference between their opportunities! The whole country lost by boys not having opportunities. A boy might be a distinguished mathematician or an engineer in embryo, but unless he had a start he had comparatively little chance of showing his abilities.

It seemed to be the interest of all that the intellect of the country should be turned to the best advantage. This could not be done without a well-considered connection between the different schools and other places of education. Speaking of this as the height of the examination mania, when everybody wished to examine everybody else and to be examined, and when ladies wished to compete in examinations on equal terms with men, the noble Earl said, examinations might be pushed too far, but they were the only means of testing what education there had been. No doubt there were many advantages in concentrating work, and showing what would be required in order to make the knowledge of one intelligible to another; but, at the same time, knowledge was a plant of slow growth, and would not grow so large if time were not given. Government education was a work of life instruction, and must not be carried on too long; boys must be put out soon into the world to learn that knowledge which could only be acquired in the world. No person could receive outdoor relief who did not send his children to school, and the question had arisen as to how many days children should attend in the week; but the question was, if a child went to school every day, when was he to be taught the work by which he was to learn to live? While he was for agricultural children receiving fair education, he was also for their learning to look after bullocks and doing other work. No man appreciated book-learning more than himself; but without practical lessons of life book-learning would be useless in the long run.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SWARM OF NOVELS.

The production and consumption of one kind of popular literature may be regarded as the continual filling in of a bottomless hollow. There is a huge mental void in the daily life of hundreds of thousands of middle-class women from seventeen to seventy years of age. They are, unless happily provided with active household duties, compelled to sit many hours, as they say, "with their hands before them;" and, as they must not smoke, they read. The sort of reading desirable under these circumstances is that which gives a little employment to the eyes, in travelling over widely-spaced lines of clear print, and a little exercise for the fingers, in turning the page at intervals of a minute and a half. It should also give a little occupation to the fancy, in the passing display of a succession, not too quick, of faint shadowy images like those in a magic lantern. These are figures of men and women in the ordinary costume of modern society, moving with familiar gestures to and from one another. A little glow of emotional excitement is needful, to keep just so much of the mind engaged in this passive observation as will prevent the images melting and mingling into an incoherent dream.

The readiest source of emotional interest, for one of that class of readers whose wants are here considered, is the opportunity of identifying herself with an imaginary young woman in a romantic situation. What the majority of the sex esteem a romantic situation is one in which a lovely, graceful, high-spirited, refined and accomplished girl—or, it may be, a plain, odd girl with a nameless spell of forcible character—has to choose between rival suitors. It is probable that women in general feel a secret grudge against men for the masculine prerogative of making an offer of marriage. As the tyranny of custom has reduced woman's part herein to a simple acceptance or rejection, and woman is disposed to resent being confined to this part, she likes to fancy a variety of possible cases in which several men at once might have to await her decision. We are perfectly aware that very few of our lady readers will admit the truth of this explanation. But we know the worth of their disavowal even of such natural and innocent motives. There is nothing more agreeable to a woman than to have her own way. Now, it seldom happens, and the more the pity, that the initiative matrimonial proposal does take place exactly in the lady's own way. For this reason it is that women take their revenge in the writing and reading of fiction. Hence the ceaseless manufacture of that species of novels which suits the vacant hours—six or eight hours a day, in some well-regulated families—of a vast multitude of ladies, old and young, with no particular work or business on their hands.

We have a great regard for these readers, and would take any amount of trouble to serve them; but it has long seemed to us that their service cannot demand a critical notice of all the novels which the publishers send us without our asking. And there are many novels of which neither publishers nor authors would thank us for such an honest and candid opinion as we must express if we noticed them at all. There are hundreds of three-volume stories, and some in two or one volume, printed every season, which are mere displays of pretentious silliness; the writing of vulgar, low-minded, and illiterate persons, ignorant of good society, of the ideas and manners belonging to a passable standard of culture, and yet more ignorant of the natural workings of the human mind. That pictures of life so false and so feeble should be passed in great abundance through the press, at the cost of publishers who must know their market better than any disinterested observer can know it, is to the uninitiated a constant puzzle. Readers may be found, among the listless sitters upon all the sofas in England, for anything freshly printed that promises not to tax the brains unused to thought. But it is incredible that any of these readers, who have finished with the three volumes in two days, should ever become the buyers of such books. A lady will, indeed, within less than a fortnight, forget every incident of a novel she has read, and even the names of its hero and heroine; but she would loath the proposal to read it a second time. These books are never placed for good on the bookshelves in a private house. Their only purchasers are the keepers of circulating libraries in town and country, who get sixpence or ninepence from each reader of the three volumes. The general run, however, of these book-loan jobbers, being petty tradesmen in the stationery and toypshop line, instead of buying from the publishers, find it more advantageous to borrow from a great London contractor. They take, say, for three months, a box of whatever he may chance to send them, for they know that their lady customers will be content with anything that is newly printed. There is far less choice or individual taste in this commodity than in the purchase, over a draper's or mercer's counter, of the least important article for materials of dress. This being the state of the trade in ordinary novels, and their manufacture having descended to the supply of such a trade, we cannot think it the duty of a public journalist to speak of their merits any more than to commend or disapprove the wares of every other shopkeeper. The advertisement columns are open to all.

It is scarcely needful to say that there are just exceptions to be made in favour of some novels—we could wish for a nobler name to give them—by authors of a higher class. These are sometimes men and women of genius, more often of talent, with consummate literary skill. Others, whose works are equally acceptable, have had peculiar social experiences, or find in their own individual lives the key to problems of moral interest. In relating these matters with veracity and discretion they render good service, which more than compensates for lack of ingenuity in the plot or of brilliancy in the style. We shall always take pleasure in the task of reviewing such novels as these, and recognising as early as possible whatever contribution they afford to a true knowledge of the world, to the cause of virtue and domestic happiness, and to the right understanding of private duties. For it is with these inestimable human interests that the modern novelist has to deal; and whoever does this kind of work in a conscientious spirit, bringing to it some originality of thought and capacity of wholesome feeling, deserves to be thanked and praised.

Upon all the grounds stated in the foregoing paragraph—imaginative genius, literary tact and skill, wide knowledge of English society, and sincerity of moral purpose—Mrs. Oliphant stands, in our judgment, among the best of our novelists at the present day. She is very far from being so great as "George Eliot" in the power of conceiving and exhibiting the essential differences of character. But *Salem Chapel*, in the "Chronicles of Carlingford," is hardly to be surpassed as a forcible expression of certain phases of character under the exciting influences of a vehement conflict of duties and feelings. Mrs. Oliphant, however, moves with a grace and ease not so well preserved by "George Eliot," and with a step as sure and firm, in the region of serious comedy, if we may so call it, where the important business of life is discussed by persons who have their faults, but who are not very wicked, and whose quarrels or intrigues will come to a tolerable compromise. The bent of "George Eliot" has always been to the tragedy of mortal disappointment and the calm sadness of heroic resignation. There are very

few good souls, and they are too good to be happy in this life, and they cannot be sure that the Spirit of Good rules the universe beyond it. The moral drift, on the contrary, of Mrs. Oliphant's stories is towards the recognition of some good in almost everybody, with an inconvenient mixture of bad, but with a prevision that the discipline of circumstances will cause the good finally to prevail. This is pleasant, and let us all hope it is true. We begin a tale of hers with no great admiration of the characters, who seem to us a rather weak and perhaps rather mean sort of people. They are selfish, hasty, and short-sighted; they give much needless trouble to themselves and to each other. But, somehow, they will by-and-by, in a few chapters of mutual jostling, rub off one another's hard points, and learn to spare or to cover the sore points, until there is neighbourly peace among them; and those who cannot get what they like best will put up with the second best. In this way Mrs. Oliphant disposes of her little world of fiction.

A delightful example of this kind Mrs. Oliphant has lately given us, entitled *A Rose in June* (two volumes, Hurst and Blackett). The story, we must confess, turns upon that same perpetual theme of a young woman placed in a situation to choose between rival lovers, which we have described as the favourite conception of female readers. It is unnecessary here to repeat what is said above of the very natural reason for their liking this topic best in fiction. Rose Damerel, who is the rose of the present narrative in June and other months of the year, is not allowed, any more than other girls, to ask the man whom she loves to marry her. But she goes, with the most charming innocence, and asks the man whom she does not love *not* to marry her, when she already knows that the man she does love will marry her as soon as the other gives her up. This is manifestly a partial admission in effect of that freedom to choose the matrimonial partner which custom has unfairly denied to the sex. But her maidenly behaviour cannot be impeached. For there is no doubt that, when she accepted the rich Mr. Incedon at her mother's command and entreaty, she really intended to marry him, though it was a cruel sacrifice of her own inclinations. And when, by the changed fortunes of her family, the need of that sacrifice has been removed, her conduct in fairly running away from the engagement, and taking refuge with her old schoolmistress in London, is simply that of a high-spirited child rebelling against harsh and unfair treatment. But how is it when, after meeting Edward Wodehouse and hearing his declaration of love, which she yet refrains from accepting, Rose comes unbidden, in the beautiful courage of her purity, frankly to tell Mr. Incedon that she cannot love him, though so near their appointed marriage day, and to leave her fate in his hands? What is Rose Damerel then? Not a child, but a noble-minded woman. Indeed, there are few passages in recent novels more admirable than this of her decisive interview with the unappreciated but not ungenerous lover. It is in chapter vii. of the second volume. She comes back alone from London, and goes straight to his grand house, which he is furnishing and adorning expressly to please her taste. He receives her with joyful surprise, thinking she only wants to consult him in some temporary embarrassment, and rather enjoying this proof of her confidence in him. Then she humbly and penitently, yet fearlessly, avows to this honest gentleman her weak compliance with the unworthy request of her distressed mother that she should accept his hand. She reminds him that when he first spoke to her she told him, or thought she told him, that she did not love him—that there was some one else; but he did not mind—he would not give up. She had sometimes felt very wretched about it; but mamma would talk of their situation and of her duty. "I got confused sometimes; but I felt as if she must be wrong, for how could it be right to deceive a good man like you—to let you give your love for nothing, and marry you without caring for you?" The whole of her long and earnest speech upon this occasion might be quoted if we had space for it. This is the natural eloquence of pure feeling and of simple thoughts cleared by an effort of virtuous will in the light of a faithful conscience. It comes with startling effect from a soft, sweet, indolent girl like Rose Damerel, who had been almost spoiled by the constant petting she used to get from her father. The character of this over-refined, intellectual voluptuary, the Rev. Mr. Damerel, clergyman of a rural village, but a mere epicurean in creed and practice, is drawn with remarkable truth. His singular death-bed meditations, in the first volume, with the expressions of wondering curiosity about the future condition of his soul, are quite a psychological study. George Eliot might have treated the same theme, but not with deeper insight. It reminds us that Mrs. Oliphant is no mere novelist, but author of several important works in historical and critical biography, and that she has especially attended to the observation of what underlies the religious life.

Another exception we shall make to the general insignificance of popular and fashionable novels is in favour of Miss Braddon's. They are often wild, but they are not weak. She has a wide acquaintance with the life of men and women in different ranks and occupations; and her exact knowledge of details contrasts with the vague guesswork of some other lady-writers. A much higher literary merit, however, is the truth and force of her descriptions of the stronger processes of emotional experience under sustained fits of love and hatred. The exhibition of such vehement play of the passions, as in dramatic poetry, so in these modern sentimental romances is the staple business; and, though we doubt its wholesomeness as mental food, it is preferable to get the genuine article, as we do from Miss Braddon, instead of the false ecstasies and sham furies of ordinary novelists.

The effect of her stories was not unfairly stated to us, the other day, by a feminine reader who said, "She makes you feel as if, somehow, there was something in life which you had missed; but you think, perhaps, it is better for you, after all, not to have felt it." This is very much the case. There is, without doubt, in certain men and women an extreme sensibility to that sort of vehement, all-engrossing, imperative and exclusive attachment, which in poetry and romance is called "love."

It belongs only to certain temperaments, and to certain periods of life, and its development seems to be aided by certain habits of conscious self-inspection and self-dedication to an ideal counterpart of self in the opposite sex. In the theory upon which novels are grounded this peculiar and necessarily transient mood of affection is supposed to be within the capacity of every young person endowed with a degree of natural refinement. The docile reader, who may possibly years ago have become a contented husband or wife, is apt to wonder that he or she never yet experienced any such tumultuous seizure of mystic feeling, but merely passed through the course of liking and esteem and trust and the grateful recognition of mutual regard, to that most intimate, sincere, and constant union of hearts which alone justifies the contract of marriage. Yet there is a romantic fascination in the view of such intense and brilliant fires of passionate enthusiasm between two suitable individuals which is apt to kindle the reader's fancy. This, indeed, may presently yield to the wise conviction that "after all, it is better for you not to have felt it." Happily, as a matter of fact, ninety-nine adult persons in the hundred do escape the malady in question by not being predisposed to its attacks. It is still

available for Miss Braddon's literary and artistic purposes, and no one can treat the subject with more skill and vigour.

Miss Braddon's new story, called *Lost for Love* (three volumes, Chatto and Windus), seems to our judgment one of the best specimens of its class. If we must admit that there are a few persons in the creation to whom it may happen to be "lost for love," or rather to be lost in love—completely carried away by the tide, at least during a part of their lives—here is a very fine exhibition of the singular phenomenon. It is displayed in two couples whose reciprocal desires partially cross and thwart each other, so as to occasion as much agony as is needful to bring out the strength of two or three characters. These are, on the female side, the gentle but high-spirited Flora, only daughter and heiress of Mark Chamney, a wealthy Queensland squatter, come home to die of heart disease; and Louisa Gurner, an untaught, clever, ardent and generous young person of rare beauty, who is discovered in the slums near Fitzroy-square, drudging for her rascally father and sordid grandmother. They both about the same time chance to captivate the vagrant fondness of Walter Leyburne, an idle youth of large fortune, who aspires and pretends to be an artist. He has no more substantial character than young Ladislaw, in George Eliot's "Middlemarch," but his figure serves as a point of action for the unintentional rivalry of the two young women. Flora, indeed, remains quite ignorant of the existence of a rival to herself until after Walter's supposed death; and she is then gradually persuaded to marry Dr. Ollivant, the fashionable physician, a man of uncommon strength of resolution, who loves her with devoted constancy. So far, one might think, it has gone well enough, and only poor Louisa is to be greatly pitied, though Flora has suffered the bitterest grief since her first lover fell over the cliffs at Branscombe. But how often will our romance-writers give us the repetition of that old device in the way of stage business, where two men on the edge of a cliff being in a scuffle without murderous intent, one tumbles over accidentally, and the other is liable to a charge of murder? Dr. Ollivant, though a man of high integrity, is thus forced into the degrading position of telling a long series of falsehoods and bribing Jarred Gurner to continued silence. How often, again, shall we find occasion to observe in these tales of fiction that a man who falls down a precipice is not really killed, but is merely lost to his friends and the world, not only during a long convalescence, but during a term of voluntary absence for the purpose of forming a new connection? So it comes to pass that, while Walter Leyburne is mourned as dead by Flora, and even when she has learned to detest her faithful husband on Walter's account, the said Walter has taken Louisa to wife, and is rambling with her through all the beautiful scenes of nature and studies of art in Europe. All's well that ends well; and, as we like both Flora and Louisa, and as we also like Dr. Ollivant, though we do not much care for Walter, it is not amiss that his life should be saved. But the startling manner of his reappearance in the churchyard of Muckcross Abbey, and the cool tone of his explanations there to Flora Ollivant, have almost a ludicrous effect. It would have been better to have kept this *revenant* off the stage, and to have only reported him still living, for he has really nothing more to do. Another gratuitous piece of commonplace invention is the discovery that Flora's mother, who died in Australia, was old Mrs. Gurner's emigrant daughter of twenty or thirty years before, so that Flora and Louisa, though so differently brought up, prove to be cousins. This is of no use whatever to the story.

Deducting these incidents as mere surpluses, and allowing the improbability of Walter's supposed death, we must pronounce *Lost for Love* one of the best novels lately produced. It is not at all "sensational" in the bad sense, though it is, like others by Miss Braddon, sufficiently exciting. There is no crime or low vice, or any approach to either; not the slightest impropriety of a certain kind either in description or suggestion. In several important respects, it appears to us, Miss Braddon's recent works deserve the highest commendation. They display, as here in the characters of Flora and Ollivant, a sound and consistent notion of what is excellent in womanhood and in manhood. The action of the characters upon each other, in their growing influence and gradually changing relations, is shown with a subtle discernment only surpassed by George Eliot. All the persons of the story are thoroughly alive and awake, and, when in each other's presence, they compel us to look at what they do and to listen to what they say. To these very great merits in a novelist Miss Braddon adds that of much knowledge of the world. She has a humorous acquaintance with that lower-middle-class world of London, the world of queer untidy muddle and shifty hand-to-mouth poverty, seen in Voysey-street, Fitzroy-square. Dickens has hardly bequeathed us any representation of this kind more truthful than is the squalid household of the knavish picture-cleaner and violin-mender, who fabricates rare originals for rich amateurs to buy, with his mother, the dealer in ladies' cast-off finery, and his daughter, the brave, honest "Loo" above-mentioned. Every detail of their way of living, of talking, and of thinking is touched off with admirable skill. There is much reality in the behaviour of Jarred at the skittle-alley and at Hampton Races, when he would slake his idle spleen with gin and water, and so works himself up to a desperate effort. But the passages in which Louisa runs away from the genteel Kensington boarding-school, and gets on board the emigrant-ship for Australia, are as good as anything in the book.

Upon the whole, we have great pleasure in recommending both the *Lost for Love* of Miss Braddon and the *Rose in June* of Mrs. Oliphant, as two novels better worth reading than any of some three-score unmentioned novels which were generally alluded to at the beginning of this review. We shall endeavour to find two or three more which deserve a mention.

Three engineers—Price, Cotton, and Palles—appointed by the Dublin Corporation to consider the best plan for purifying the Liffey, have reported in favour of a scheme of intercepting sewers to cost £130,000, with a reservoir for £30,000 more.

Money orders are now issued at any money-order office in the United Kingdom payable in Heligoland. The commission chargeable will be uniform with that charged on money orders issued on Germany—viz., on sums not exceeding £2, 9d.; on sums above £2 and not exceeding £5, 1s. 6d.; on sums above £5 and not exceeding £7, 2s. 3d.; on sums above £7 and not exceeding £10, 3s. No single money order will be issued for a higher sum than £10. Money orders are issued in Heligoland, payable at money-order offices in this country.

By the death of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow (a nephew of the late Lord Chancellor Thurlow), who died last Saturday, aged about eighty-seven years, a pension of nearly £12,000 per annum, which he had been receiving on account of the abolition of various offices, ceases to be paid. According to the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the last year, the sum named appears to be thus made up:—As Keeper or Clerk of the Hanaper Mr. Thurlow received £4028; as Prothonotary Court of Pleas, Durham, £398 10s. 11d.; and as Patentee of Bankrupts, London, 7352 14s. 6d.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Upwards of one hundred members of the London Rifle Brigade competed, last Saturday, for a long list of prizes, of the value of several hundred pounds, presented by the wards of Aldersgate, Candlewick, Cheap, and Broad-street, Mr. Alderman Ellis, Mr. Deputy Banister, Mr. Deputy M'Dougall, and many City firms and friends and supporters of the corps. The principal results of the competitions are as follow:—K (ward of Aldersgate) company: Seventeen prizes, value nearly £50. The company challenge cup, and 6 gs. added by the ward of Aldersgate, won by Mr. Britt; the Aldersgate ward second prize of 5 gs., Mr. Kitchingman. The other winners were Messrs. Westrup, Watts, Haines, Wright, Ellett, Norton, and Wrightson. Other prizes were won by Messrs. Marshall, Poulter, Bawtree, Richardson, Sanderson, Hicks, Neeley, and Dunn.—D company: Fifteen prizes, value £56. The company challenge cup, value 13 gs., and the first aggregate prize of 7 gs., won by Captain Lord Waldegrave, the other winners being Messrs. Marsh, M'Dougall, Rogers, Thompson, Pythian, Withers, Williams, Bing, and Davisson. Other prizes, competed for under other conditions, were taken by Messrs. Cook, Bouts, Wood, and Elliott.—E (Ward of Cheap) company: prizes of the value of £60. The winners of the contest were Messrs. Harvey, Saw, Latham, Jones, Young, Colour-Sergeant M'Nish, Osborne, and Beveridge. In a special contest three prizes, value £10, were won by Messrs. Attenbury, A. Gibbons, and M'Alpin. Two prizes, value £5, were won by Messrs. Chandler and Dix. Two prizes of similar value were won by Messrs. Cammell and Meadway. The consolation prizes were won by Messrs. Cheverton and Storton.—O (Broad-street Ward) company: In the competition of this company fifteen prizes, of the value of about £40, were offered. The highest scores were as follow:—Messrs. Howkins, Hayes, Gardner, Wood, Heath, Stuckey, Pollard, Clare, and Moodie. In addition there were special prizes.

Yesterday week the rifle-meeting which was begun on the previous Wednesday, at the Park Range, Tottenham, for prizes of the value of upwards of £500, by members of the Hon. Artillery Company, was brought to a close; and additional interest was imparted to the proceedings by the competition for the Prince of Wales's prize, value £20, which brought out the best shots of the company as competitors, and ensured some good shooting. The four highest scores were:—Private Hutton, 63; Corporal Gotto, 60; Ensign Munday, 59; Private Perceval, 58; Private Wark, 57. Private Hutton is, therefore, the winner; but he had a powerful antagonist in Corporal Gotto, who, at 500 yards, made the remarkable score of 28—all bull's-eyes—at a Wimbledon target. Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's prize, value 15 gs., was won by Private M'Kenzie; the Bide gold challenge badge, value 20 gs., by Ensign Munday; the president's prize, value 5 gs., presented by Mr. Henry Freshfield, by Ensign Munday; the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay's prize of 10 gs. by Corporal Gotto; the officers' subscription prizes, divided into three prizes of 5 gs. each, by Privates Jay, Johnson, and Quarm (Ensign Munday overtopped them, but takes another prize); the non-commissioned officers' subscription prizes, divided into three prizes of 3 gs. each, by Messrs. James, Butler, and Mackenzie (Private Wark made the highest score, but takes another prize); the Veterans' Company prizes, presented by members of the Veteran Company, by Privates R. Parker, Wark, and Quarm; the long range cup, value £10, given by the Court of Assistants to improve shooting at long ranges, by Private Wace for the highest aggregate score in monthly competitions; the Vice-President's (Lord Colville's) prize of 5 gs., for the best aggregate score in the preliminary monthly contests for the battalion prizes, by Sergeant F. Parker; Major Burges's prize of 5 gs., by Private Wace. In addition to the above the field battery of the Hon. Artillery Company competed for a challenge cup, value 15 gs.; No. 1 company for thirteen prizes, value 36 gs.; No. 2 company for prizes value 120 gs.; No. 3 company for 70 gs.; No. 4 company, 15 gs.; No. 5 company, 30 gs.; and No. 6 company, 16 gs.

The annual prize meeting of the B (Captain Grene's) company of the 2nd City of London, at the City rifle-ranges, has been brought to a close. Four money prizes and two beautiful silver cups were offered for competition in the first series, and won by Sergeant Rothon, Private Derbyshire, Colour-Sergeant Bromley, Sergeant Templeman, Sergeant Cox, and Private Matthews; Colour-Sergeant Bromley also won the first prize in the extra series.

The annual prize contests of C (Captain Bannister's) and D (Captain Causton's) companies of the 3rd City of London which were also begun on Saturday last, at Rainham, are concluded. In the first series of prizes of Captain Bannister's company the winners were Messrs. Gaunt, Eve, Harmer, Jones, Broadbent, Wooll, Cole, Carter, and Porter. A series of prizes presented by Mr. Loman, of the Crown, Basinghall-street, was won by Messrs. Gaunt, Broadbent, Cole, Harmer, Jones, and Turner; and two cups presented by Corporal Cornish were taken by Messrs. Broadbent and Eve. In D company competition the prizes were won by Messrs. Burley, Owen, Garside, Tomkins, Waters, Dear, Holloway, Aston, Collins, Phillips, Lane, and Edwards. Privates Fraser, Hornby, Harvey, and Knowles also won prizes.

Seven gun detachments competed in the annual Armstrong-gun competition of the 1st Sussex Artillery, which took place last Saturday, under Captain Dunhill, at Kingston, five miles from Brighton, for a silver challenge cup and £15, and other prizes. The cup was won by Captain Whatford's battery. Recently the Chatfield challenge cup was won for the fifth time by Sergeant-Major Menzies, who becomes its possessor.

MR. WALTER, M.P., ON THE PAST SESSION.

The Wokingham Agricultural and Cottagers' Horticultural Association, of which her Majesty is the patron, celebrated its anniversary on Tuesday. The annual dinner was held at the Townhall, Wokingham, in the evening, presided over by Sir John Conroy, Bart.

Mr. Walter, in replying to the health of the county members, alluded to the great tax that was now put upon the time of public men in the recess as an excuse for the absence of his two colleagues. For some time past the deliberations of Parliament had been devoted, in a great measure, to those objects in which all private persons as well as public men who had the influence and capacity for the work ought to be severally occupied—viz., in trying to do good to their neighbours—the public at large—and also in trying to prevent their doing mischief to themselves. That, unfortunately, seemed to be the tendency of human nature. The way in which Parliament was trying to do good to the public was chiefly in two things; and it did seem strange, and it must seem strange to any superior order of beings looking down upon this earth, and seeing what we were about, after so many centuries of progress in civilisation and the knowledge and progress of science, that the most important thing should be that of putting parents in the way of obtaining, and, as a last ultimate resource, trying to compel them to afford, some moderate education for their children. Another way in which it had been trying to do good to the public was

in enforcing the duty and putting them in the way of making some provision for sickness and death—viz., by the promotion and encouragement of friendly societies. These were two of the objects which had occupied a considerable portion of the attention of Parliament during the past Session. These were positive measures, which were partly carried through. The other measures were of a negative character. Parliament had been trying to prevent people doing themselves mischief by restricting them in indulging in habits of dirt and drunkenness, which often ended in disease and death, and by placing public-houses under due regulation, and preventing people neglecting habits of cleanliness. But Parliament was impotent to carry out those things without the co-operation of the great body of the public, who must back up public men.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

WAW, BOB, M. R. B. B. G. B. Q. and Others.—In answer to 1. Kt takes B; Black simply plays Kt takes Kt, checking.
B. R.—There is no solution, as you suggest. Black plays 1. P takes P en passant.
H. J. C. A. Z. J. E. Dr. G. T. DUMPLING, J. ASKE, INAGH, and W. W. M.—None of the proposed solutions will do. Look at the position again.
E. A. K. (Fairbairn).—The Knight's Tour has been "done to death." Otherwise, we would gladly have given insertion to your problem.
W. MORTON.—The positions shall be examined, but we are afraid we cannot make use of them. See notice above to E. A. K.
J. J.—We do not consider that a "dual mate," occurring in an unimportant and subordinate variation, in any way affects the integrity of a problem. Otherwise, how many of Mr. Loyd's most beautiful compositions would be disqualified?
W. W. R.—The second part of the new edition of the German *Handbuch* was published three or four months ago. The price of the whole work is, we believe, 18s.
R. R.—We decidedly object to casting in a problem.
ALTOAR.—The book in question is out of print, but a secondhand copy is occasionally to be obtained.
INQUIRER.—A three-move problem that commences with a check ought to possess some especially attractive features to render it eligible for publication in our column.
R. W. S.—We have heard nothing more of the match referred to, and conclude that it must have fallen through.
O. VOSELER.—There is no mate as you propose. The Queen cannot be played to Q R 7th.
G. H. V.—Black can avoid the mate by 3. Kt to Q 5th.
RALPH.—The solution you suggest looks like a true bill, and shall be submitted to the author.
PROBLEM No. 1595.—Additional correct solutions received from Walter Brown, J. Holmes, Emile F. E. W. C. Betsy Baker, O. W. A. Rue Fonany, East Marden, Ben Rhydding, Miss Jane D. W. V. B. M. Clara, Tetbury, Julius L. O. J. Cole, D. G. H. P. Edgar, P. D. O. J. S. T. North London Chess Club, Messrs. A. Alice Way, Peckham, E. W. M. and W. W. M. M. O. B. W. Richardson, J. C. Leckleny, F. Gamble, W. H. D. Etonian, W. H. M. Mawer, T. H. A. Woleley, Moffatt, Trial, H. R. V. St. Clair, L. L. Awood, and Bournemouth.
PROBLEM No. 1597.—Correct solutions received from J. G. C. W. P. and R. W. S.

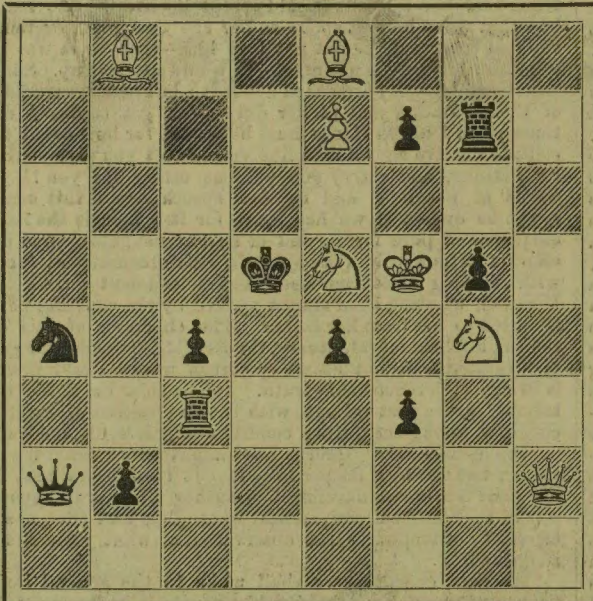
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1597.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 8th	B to Q B 4th	3. Q to Q R 7th	Anything (ch)
2. Kt to K 6th (ch)	Kt takes Kt	4. P or Kt mates	
* 1. Q takes R	R to K Kt 3rd	* 1. R takes R (ch)	R to K 4th
2. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K moves	2. R to Q Kt 5th (dis. ch)	Kt to K 4th
3. Kt to Q 7th.	Mate.	4. B takes Kt.	Mate.
† 1. Q takes R	R to B 4th	† 1. Kt checks	R takes R
2. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K moves	2. Q takes R and mates next move.	
3. Kt to K 6th.	Mate.		

PROBLEM No. 1598.

A Competing Problem in the B. C. A. Tourney.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CONSULTATION CHESS.

In the following Game, which was played some little time ago, Messrs. ROBEY and WRIGHT consulted against Messrs. BANTOCK and MACLELLAN.—(Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Messrs. R. & W.)	(Messrs. B. & M.)	(Messrs. R. & W.)	(Messrs. B. & M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. P takes Kt	R takes Kt (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	26. K to Kt 2nd	R to Q 6th
3. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	27. B to K 5th	R to Q 7th (ch)
This move may be played for the sake of variety, but it is not quite so effective as 3. Kt takes K P.		28. K to Kt sq	K R to B 7th
3. Kt takes K P.	Kt takes P	29. B to Q 5th	
The best continuation is—		We do not see any objection to the more obvious move of 29. B to Q 5th.	
4. P to K 5th	P takes P	29. R takes B	
5. Kt takes P	Kt to K 6th	30. B takes Kt P (ch)	K takes B
	P to Q 4th, &c.	31. K takes R	R to Q 7th (ch)
4. Kt takes P	P to Q 4th	32. K to K 3rd	R takes Kt P
5. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	33. K R to Q Kt sq	R to K Kt 7th
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Castles	34. R takes P (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
7. Castles	B to K Kt 5th	35. K to B 4th	R to K B 7th (ch)
We should have preferred 7. B to K 3rd		36. K to K 5th	R to K B 4th (ch)
8. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	37. K to Q 4th	P to K 4th
9. B to K 3rd	P to K B 4th	38. K to Q B 4th	Kt to K 5th
10. P takes P	P takes P	39. R to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
11. Q to Q Kt 3rd	B takes Kt	40. R to K Kt sq	P to K R 4th
12. P takes B	B takes K R P (ch)	41. P to Q R 4th	K to Kt 5th
An unsound sacrifice, though it subjects the 3rd player to an embarrassing attack for a considerable time. Black, doubtless, calculated on being able, at the worst, to escape with a perpetual check.		42. K to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 4th
13. K takes B	P to K B 5th	43. R to Q Kt 5th	Kt takes P
14. R to K R sq		44. R takes R	K takes R
The best move, we believe,		Well played, effectually imprisoning the errant knight.	
15. B to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 4th	45. K to Kt 5th	K to Kt 5th
16. B to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	46. R to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 7th
17. Q takes Q P (ch)	Kt takes Q P	47. R takes Kt	K takes P
18. B takes Q (ch)	K to R sq	48. K to K 4th	P to R 6th
19. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt takes B P (ch)	49. K to B 5th	P to R 6th
20. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 5th	50. R to Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 7th
21. B to Q B 3rd	P to B 6th (ch)	51. K to Kt 4th	P to R 7th
22. K to B sq	Q R to Q sq	52. R to Kt 2nd (ch)	K to Kt 8th
23. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 7th	53. K to Kt 3rd	
24. Kt takes P	Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	A neat finish to an interesting end-game. The terminating moves are played by White with commendable care and judgment.	
A good retreat. Black plays this portion of the game extremely well.		53. P to R 8th, becoming a Kt (ch)	
		54. K to B 3rd, and Black resigns.	

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

We give below another specimen of the "Fraser Variation" in the Scotch Gambit recently contested between Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. HOSMER, the two leading players in America.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. P to Q 6th	Kt takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. B takes Kt	P takes B
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Kt takes P	
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th	This was not well advised, as the exchange of Queens tends to release Black from his constrained position. Surely 19. R to K 5th would have been more to the purpose.	
5. Kt to K B 3rd		19. Q takes Q	Q takes Q
Judging from its frequent adoption by our best players, it would seem that Mr. G. B. Fraser's innovation bids fair to supersede the old move of 5. Kt to Q Kt 5th, which, it will be remembered, was first played by Mr. Horwitz against Mr. Staunton. The theoretical soundness of Mr. Fraser's coup is still a moot point, but up to the present time we have not met with any line of defence that can be pronounced to be completely satisfactory.		20. B takes Q	P to Q 3rd
6. B to K 2nd	Q takes K P (ch)	The best move. From this point to the finish Black's play is unimpeachable.	
7. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5 (ch)	21. B to Q Kt 4th	B to K 3rd
8. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	22. Kt to K B 4th	B to K Kt 4th
9. R to K sq	Q to Q 4th	23. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
10. Kt to Q 4th	Kt takes Kt	24. R to Q B 7th	K R to Kt sq
This mode of defence was, we understand, originally propounded by Mr. Hosmer. We question, however, whether it is superior to 7. B to Q 4th.		25. R takes K P	P to Q 4th
11. P takes Kt	Castles	Effectually preventing White's threatened move of B to Q 3rd.	
12. B to K B 3rd	Q to Q 3rd	26. K to B sq	P to Q R 4th
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	27. B to Q 6th	
14. B to K Kt 5th	B to Q sq	A fatal error. White, however, had good move. Had he played 27. B to Q 5th, Black might have rejoined with 27. Q to B sq.	
15. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd	27. R to K 5th	R to Q R 3rd
16. Q R to B sq	Q to Q R 4th	He might have saved the piece by 28. B to K 5th, but in the long run Black's passed Pawn must have marched on to victory.	
This was almost compulsory, as White threatened both Kt to Q Kt 5th and P to Q 5th.		28. R takes Q P	B to K B 3rd
		29. R takes R	Q R takes B
		30. R takes R	R takes R
		31. R takes Q Kt P	R to Q 7th
		Well played.	
		32. R to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 5th
		33. R takes Q R P	R takes BP (ch)
		34. K to K sq	R takes Q Kt P
		and White resigned.	

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated June 29, 1860, of the Right Rev. Charles Richard Sumner, D.D., formerly Bishop of Winchester, late of Farnham Castle, Surrey, who died on Aug. 15 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Rev. John Manno Sumner, Charles Sumner, and the Rev. George Henry Sumner, the three surviving sons of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator directs all his property to be divided into seven equal shares, and one of such shares to be paid to the trustees of the marriage settlements of each of his said sons and his deceased son Robert, and to the marriage settlements of his three daughters—Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Ridley, and Mrs. Milford.

The will, with two codicils, dated respectively Nov. 6, 1869, and Nov. 16, 1872, of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., late of Manchester, who died on Aug. 18 last, at Moor Park, Farnham, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Sir Thomas Fairbairn Bart., and William Andrew Fairbairn, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths his portrait by Faulkner to the Royal Society, "as a memorial of the encouragement he had invariably received from that learned and distinguished body in furtherance of his researches in practical science," and distributes among the various members of his family the several orders and other tokens presented to him by the late Emperor of the French, the Sultan, and others; to his wife he leaves £500, a residence, with the use of the furniture, and the income of £25,000 for life; at her death the £25,000 is to be invested in the purchase of real estate and settled on his eldest son, Thomas, in strict settlement; to each of his sons William Andrew and Adam Henderson, £18,000; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Bateman, and her children, £16,000; to his grandson, Edward Cleather Fairbairn, £6000; and the residue of his property to his said eldest son.

The will and three codicils, dated Feb. 25, 1865, July 31, 1867, Aug. 5, 1872, and Aug. 26, 1873, of the Rev. Charles Awdry, Rector of Worthen, Salop, who died on Aug. 16 last, were proved on the 19th ult. by Sir John Wither Awdry and Henry Goddard Awdry, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to the Salop Infirmary and to the Hereford Clerical Society or Charity for the Relief of Distressed Widows or Orphans of Clergymen of Salop Archdeaconry £100 each, free of duty.

The will and codicil, dated July 24, 1873, and Jan. 29 last, of the Rev. Henry Jenkins, Rector of Stanway, Essex, who died on Aug. 3, was proved on the 17th ult. by Robert Francis Symmons and William Howard, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to the Essex and Colchester Hospital fifty guineas, free of duty.

The annual summer poultry show has been held at St. James's Hall, Birmingham. The exhibits were numerous, especially in the pigeon classes. Several silver cups were offered as special prizes, besides £400 in money awards.

Mr. Leatham, M.P., was present, yesterday week, at the opening of a new Liberal club at Huddersfield, and moved a resolution approving the establishment of such institutions throughout the country, as promoting the diffusion of Liberal principles and strengthening the Liberal party.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., in distributing the Government and local prizes to the successful students of the science and art classes of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society, urged the pioneers to give still further prominence to education in their developments of the co-operative system.

Another torpedo experiment (the fourth) was tried at Portsmouth last Saturday, 500 lb. of gun cotton, immersed 63 ft., being placed 50 ft. from the side of the Oberon. The vessel, after the explosion, heeled over, but did not sink, and it is believed that she has not been materially injured.

The members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce brought their visit and autumn session to a close at Newcastle-on-Tyne, yesterday week, by a trip to the hill district of Northumberland and the remains of the Roman wall. They were the guests of the River Tyne Commissioners. After inspecting several of the large iron shipbuilding yards and iron-works and visiting one or two of the great chemical factories upon its banks, they were entertained at a banquet.

A large meeting was held last week, in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, for the purpose of inaugurating the winter session of science classes and distributing the prizes. Lord Leigh presided, and, in distributing the prizes, addressed a word of encouragement to the recipients, several of whom were ladies. Mr. J. C. Buckmaster then delivered an address "On the Importance of Scientific Knowledge as connected with the Art-Manufactures of Coventry." The Mayor and other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

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